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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 159— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS TO BE SUSPENDED.

Congress Cabinet Discusses Momentous Issues.

—:o:—

Jawaharlal On Situation In U. P.

EITHER GOVT. MUST BE FORCED TO RESPECT TRUCE OR REPUDIATE IT.

Public Debts Committee Report Ready.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress assembled at Mani Bhuvan, the Bombay residence of Mahatma Gandhi, on Tuesday afternoon to decide momentous political issues.

The members of the Congress Cabinet did not make a secret of the fact that they are seriously perturbed at the persistent attempts made by officialdom especially in the United Provinces to violate the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

More than two hours were devoted to the discussion of this question during which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is said to have exposed glaring instances of breach of the truce terms by the U. P. Government as a result of which a critical agrarian situation was developing.

It is reported that the Congress is determined to see that Government faithfully implemented the truce just as Congress was doing everything in its power to stand by the pact.

Further deliberation on the situation in U. P. and Gujerat will be resumed on Wednesday.

The next important question taken up by the Working Committee was the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

It is understood that Dr. M. A. Ansari has drafted a formula on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims and which he is asking the Congress to endorse and urge at the next session of the Round Table Conference. Discussion on this subject will be resumed to-day.

The Working Committee also received the report of the Committee appointed by it to examine the financial obligations between Great Britain and India which will be published simultaneously all over India on July 14.

The Committee meets again to-day (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. and probably continue the sitting till 7 in the evening with a break of an hour for lunch.

CONGRESS CABINET IN SESSION.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress held four hours deliberations at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnam Road, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon. The proceedings commenced at the stroke of 3 and lasted till 7 in the evening. All the members of the Congress Cabinet, except Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who will arrive in Bombay to-day (Wednesday) were present. They were:—

Mahatma Gandhi
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Secretary.
Dr. Syed Mahmud Secretary.
Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram Secretary.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Dr. Mahomed Alam
Sardar Sardul Singh
Sjt. M. S. Anney
Babu Rajendra Prasad
Sjt. Sen Gupta and Sjt. K. F. Nariman.

PRESENT BY SPECIAL INVITATION.

Pandit Malavia, Sjt. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah and Sjt. Gopabandhu Chowdhary were present by invitation.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PUBLIC DEBTS COMMITTEE.

The Committee then considered the report submitted by the Public Debts Committee and the following resolution was passed:—

"The Working Committee having received the report of the Committee appointed by it on financial obligations between Great Bretain and India places on record its thanks to the authors of the report and appreciates the great pains which they have bestowed on their work and directs the Secretaries to issue the report to the public at an early date."

PROF. SHAH'S ANNEXURE.

It was decided that the report should be published on the morning of July 14 simultaneously all over India. It was also stated that Volume 2 of the report containing an elaborated annexture to the report by Prof. K. T. Shah was in the press and would be released for publication in due course.

SITUATION IN U. P.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the critical situation which has arisen in the United Provinces owing to the non-compliance of the truce terms on the part of the Government. More than 2 hours were devoted to the discussion as to whether the U. P. Government had been scrupulously observing the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

Mahatma Gandhi is said to have opened the discussion by making a statement.

LET GOVT. COME OUT.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had studied the situation first

(Continued on page 5).

Pandit Jawaharlal To Meet "Depressed" Classes In Bombay

"SOCIAL" AT JINNAH HALL

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Working Committee has accepted the invitation of the "Depressed" classes community for a "Social" at Jinnah Hall on Thursday night. Mr. P. Baloo and prominent members of the community will meet the Punditji and have a frank talk with him on matters concerning their special needs and grievances.

Indian Independence And R. T. Conference

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS

"Congress Free To Press The Claim."

"Is the Congress free to raise the issue of independence at the next session of the Round Table Conference?" A representative of the "Chronicle" asked this question to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Bombay on Tuesday morning.

"The settlement leaves the Congress free to press for any claim it chooses. The mandate given to me by the Congress is unequivocal", replied Mahatmaji.

It will be recalled that a threat of non participation by the Conservatives in the R. T. Conference was given by Sir Samuel Hoares if the Congress must not be allowed to raise the issue of independence or reopen the question of safeguards.

"The principle of safeguards is undoubtedly accepted. But the contents are a matter for discussion, and there also the settlement is quite clear. The safeguards must be demonstrably in the interests of India".

ARBITRATION BOARD.

Asked if the Congress was going to demand the appointment of an Arbitration Board to go into breaches of the truce committed by Government Gandhiji said: "I do not want to make any statement at the present stage. The Working Committee is the competent party to deal with that."

SWADESHI AND AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS.

Referring to the scheme to re-export foreign cloth from India the Mahatma declared: that the scheme was intended to give as much relief as possible to those merchants who wanted to give up foreign cloth trade altogether and to take to Swadeshi exclusively. He was confident that the scheme will be a great success. It was, however wrong to suggest that the Ahmedabad millowners were not contributing their share in the scheme. No doubt there was some delay but Gandhiji was sure that the Ahmedabad will come forward to support the scheme.

"BRITAIN HAS NO RIGHT TO DICTATE"

Wishes Of Indian People To Decide Her Relation To Crown.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 7.

The "Spectator" thinks it quite possible that Indo-British relations will be put on a satisfactory basis if sufficient vision is exercised. It believes that India is quite ready to become Free State within the British commonwealth provided her right to equality of status to made clear once and for all. The only lasting basis on which relations can be established with firmness is friendship and partnership. Britain should recognise that she has no right to dictate to India. The only factor which will ultimately decide whether India will remain within the commonwealth is the wishes of her varied peoples" says a "Hindu" cable.

Rugby.—A new record for University cricket was set up on Monday in the Oxford-Cambridge match at Lord's when Ratcliffe, a Cambridge batsman, scored 201 runs. At the close Cambridge had made 385 in their first innings.—B. O. W.

BOSSES CLIMB DOWN.

Retrenchment To Be Suspended Till October

POINTS OF DISPUTE TO BE REFERRED TO BOARD OF CONCILIATION

SIMLA, July 7.

A deputation of the Railwaymen's Federation, consisting of the "Council of Action", headed by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta (Bombay) Fernandez (B.B. and C. Railway) Kalappa (B. N. Railway), Chatterjee (E.B.R.) Dewan Chamanlal (N.W.R.) and S.C. Joshi, Secretary, met Mr. Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways and Mr. Hayman, Labour Member of the Railway Board following the latters "conference" with the Agents of Railways.

RETRENCHMENT TO BE SUSPENDED.

It is understood that as a result of to-day's discussion the Board has agreed to suspend all retrenchment except that affecting the temporary staff until the 31st October.

A report was received regarding 200 men of the S. I. Railway and eigth-hundred men of the M. and S. M. Railway, due to be retrenched under orders. The Board promised to communicate with the respective Agents to see what could be done in these two cases.

CONSULTATION WITH UNIONS PROMISED.

It was agreed further that before any action, if necessary, was taken after October 31 the Agents of Railways should discuss with the respective Railway Unions any retrenchment plan then in contemplation, and thereafter, i.e., Railway Board should meet the Federation, unless in the meanwhile, permanent machinery for the settlement of disputes on railways was set up, as recommended by the Labour Commission.

A good deal of discussion took place regarding the retrenchment already effected. The Railway Board is understood to have agreed to refer to the Board of Conciliation the main points of the dispute.—A.P.

MR. RUIKER LEAVES CALCUTTA FOR SIMLA.

MR. JAMNADAS' WIRE.

NAGPUR, July 7.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, president, Railwaymens Federation has wired Mr. Ruiker, President, G. I. P. Railwaymens' Union to start for Simla immediately. Mr. Jamnadas states that Mr. Ruiker's presence is essential at Simla in connection with the forthcoming meeting between the Federation and the Railway Board.

The Railway Board have also issued necessary passes to Mr. Ruiker, who is at present attending the Calcutta session of the Trade Union Congress.

CLASH BETWEEN RIVAL SECTIONS OF CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, July 7.

About half a dozen Congress Volunteers received injuries in a melee last night in Bhowanipore on the occasion of the meeting of the Executive Committee of New South Calcutta Congress Committee formed by J. M. Sen Gupta's group. Long before the meeting time, the house was besieged by a crowd and when the members came out after the meeting they were attacked by rowdies supposed to be belonged to those against the meeting. A melee followed in the course of which several members of the meeting were injured. As the situation was taking a serious turn, police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd.—A. P.

"Saurashtra" Banned In Western India States Agency!

UNDER ORDERS FROM P. M. G.?

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, Editor of "Saurashtra", who is here in Bombay received message late on Tuesday evening from Ranpur saying that the Ranpur Post Office has received orders from the Post Master General to refuse acceptance of "Saurashtra" for transmission. Other post offices, says the same message have received orders not to deliver "Saurashtra" in Western India States Agency. Mr. Amritlal Shett was busy taking legal advice in the matter. He is advised that the Post Master General has no authority either under the Post Office Act or under the rules framed there under to refuse acceptance or delivery. Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors of Mr. Amritlal, have it is understood written to the Post Master General explaining the legal position. Mr. Amritlal willbe is to interview the Post Master General today (Wednesday) and if redress is not granted he is advised to take matters to the High Court praying for an injunction restraining the Post Master General from putting into operation the Orders alleged to have been passed by him.

Delhi Journalist Served With Order Under Section 108

MR. CHAMANLAL IN TROUBLE.

NEW DELHI, July 7.

Mr. Chamanlal, a reporter of the "Hindustan Times" was served with a notice this morning under Section 108 Cr. P. C. to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep peace for a year and furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each for the same period.

Mr. Chamanlal is alleged to have made seditious speech on 10th June at a meeting held to commemorate the memory of the late Hari Kishen, assailant of the Punjab Governor.

The case has been fixed for 10th July.—A. P.

Dholpur's Scheme Of Federation

(From Our Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, July 7.

Details of the proposals of the Maharana of Dholpur on the question of Federation, which was considered at the meeting of the Princes in Bombay last week, are available, and according to these, the main features of the proposals of the Maharana are:

(1) That the States do not join the All-India Federation as individual entities but collectively as a whole.

(2) That representatives of the States for the Federal Legislature should be elected through one central body which would be an electoral college, and,

(3) That this central body shall, through its executive, also work as an advisory body to the Viceroy in matters which will be left in the keeping of the Viceroy after Federation, such as, paramountcy, intervention and dynastic and personal affairs.

Provisos were added to the second clause to provide for permanent seats for the bigger states, for safeguarding the interests of States that have got special interests. Like the Maritime States, Postal Convention States and provide representation for regional interests.

It was further agreed that the Chancellor's Secretariat will elaborate the scheme in consultation with the Maharana of Dholpur and circulate it to all members of the States' Delegation to be used at the Round Table Conference.

SIMLA PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Engine And Three Carriages Fall 50 Feet Below Embankment

19 PASSENGERS INJURED.

SIMLA, July 7.

A serious railway accident occurred on Kalka section of the North-West Railway this morning resulting in eight persons receiving injuries.

50 FEET FALL.

The 83-Up Passenger train derailed between Barog and Kumarhatti at 10-30. The cause of the accident is not known. The engine and three third class bogie carriages fell down 50 feet from the embarkment and one first class bogie was derailed on the line.

8 PASSENGERS EXTRICATED FROM CARRIAGES.

From information so far received it appears that eight passengers have been extricated from the damaged coaches. Three of them were seriously injured and five, including three Indian ladies, were slightly injured.

The injured passengers have been sent by rail motor to Dharampore for treatment. It is not known whether there are other passengers who have not been extricated.

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES ON THE SCENE.

The Assistant Operating Officer of the Railway at Simla left by special rail motor for the scene of the accident.

Following are the names of the injured persons:

Mahmud Khan, son of Abdul Aziz.
Tara Singh, son of Kaka Singh.
Akbar, son of Abdulla.
Hansraj, son of Kibairam.
Rabatali, son of Umruddin.
Rupkani,
Basant Kaur.
Kishore. (last three are ladies).

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF ACCIDENT.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway wires from Delhi under date 7th July: at about 10-30 hours this morning the engine and three leading bogie carriages of 83 Up Passenger from Kalka to Simla derailed and capsized at mile 25|15 between Kummarhatti and Barog. Three passengers were injured and they are being sent to Kharampur Hospital. The cause of the accident at present is not known. The main line is blocked and transhipment is being arranged. Probable duration of the line being blocked is about four hours.—A.P.

19 PERSONS INJURED

No Transhipment Of Passengers Necessary.

SIMLA, July 7.

The Divisional Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway, wires from Simla under date 7th July:—At 10-30 hours this morning at mile 25|15 between Kumarhatti and Barog stations on the Kalka-Simla section, the engine and four leading bogies of 83 Up Passenger derailed. Of these the engine and 3 bogies carrying Inter and third class passengers fell down the hill side coming to rest about 50 feet below the line. Through communication was restored at 2-30 in the afternoon. No transhipment was involved. Nineteen persons were injured.

Lord Irwin On Indian Aspirations

NOTHING TO CONDEMN IN HER DESIRE TO MANAGE HER OWN AFAIRS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 7.

Lord Irwin made another reference to India at Sheffield where he the Honorary LL.D. Degree was conferred on him by the University. He said, says the "Hindu" cable, that there was little to wonder and less to condemn in India's desire to manage her own affairs. The present demand was only the natural sequel to everything that Britain has been doing in the way of education during the last 100 years. If we failed to find solution it would not only be a disappointment to Indian aspirations widely held but would defeat our highest hopes of the last 40 or 50 years.

GREATEST DISSERVICE.

"Britain would be rendering the greatest disservice to India if she contemplated immediate and abrupt dissociation from active partnership in Indian affairs. Those representing Britain should convince India that we, no less than the greatest Indian patriot desired to lead her forward to self-government.

Rugby. Sir William Waterlow, formerly Lord Mayor of London, died in nursing home on Monday after short illness. His family has been connected with city of London for over century.—B. O. W.

MADRAS FACED WITH DEFICIT OF RS. 89 LAKHS

Cabinet To Consider Retrenchment Proposals.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 7.

Madras Cabinet will shortly meet to consider the financial situation in the Presidency. A deficit of Rs. 9 lakhs was anticipated in the budget but now it is found that the amount may increase by Rs. 80 lakhs. There is an impression that retrenchment should be immediately be effected with a view to effect savings and minimise the deficit.

Labour Left Wingers Apologise

LONDON, July 8.

Ruyby.—In the Commons four members of the Left Wing of the Labour Party who had caused scene in the House on Thursday by resisting removal of the colleague suspended after disobeying the ruling of the Speaker, apologised to-day. Mr. Maxion said he wished to express the deep regret to the Speaker and the House for allowing himself to be influenced by his feelings and circumstances of moment to act in a manner which in calm reason he knew to be indefensible.

The incident was closed by Prime Minister moving that proceedings be entered on the Journal of the House.—B. O. W.

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WANTED—A competent and experienced DYER and BLEACHER for an up-country Mill, with theoretical and practical knowledge. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1050 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5400

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A R 5386

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A 3135

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Loco stores clerks, Mechanical Engineers, Boilermakers, Chargemen, Cashiers and Springsmiths. Also for Bombay competent Stenographers, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, and Indent Clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 5383

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A 3255

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A 3263

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A 5389

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BALLARD ESTATE, FORT—Available in close vicinity, a Big well-built BUILDING with well lighted, water tight extensive floor, space of about 5,500 sq. feet entire or in parts suitable for Motor Works, Printing Press, Aerated water Factory, Amusement or Show purposes, Godowns, etc. Rent moderate. Apply there P. B. PRESS & SONS. Phone No. 20391.
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W. I. A. A.

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W. I. A. A.,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
3278.

THE PRALHAD MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 17th July, 1931, to FRIDAY, 31st July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1931.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOMI BEHRAMSHA RAO has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our clients

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Marwa Road at Malad in the village of Malad Taluka, South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement sixty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety square yards or thereabout assessed by the Notified Area Committee Malad for house tax and bearing Old house No. 59, present house No. 48 and registered in the books of the Khot of Malad as under:—

PAKHADI TUREL.

Field No.		Dhemp Area M.F.P.	Malak Hissa Area M.F.P.	Assessment
1. Shilotar	65	0- 8 -0	0- 5-1 4- 1-1 4	Rs. 4- 4-1
2. Kumbhar Baw	51	0-12-3 4-1	0- 8-1 2- 1 2	Rs. 6-13-1
3. Shilotar	23	0- 8-0	0- 6 - 0	Rs. 4-12-10
4. Kapse	53	0-19-1 2-1 -1 4	0-12-3 4- 1-3 4	Rs. 10- 5-2
5. Bhati	86	0- 1-1 4-2 -1 2	0- 3 4- 3-3 4	Rs. 0-11-2
6. Pedhi	55	0- 1 4-4 -3 4	0- 1 4- 1-1 2	Rs. 0- 4-3
7. Bhag	54	0- 8-3 4-4 -1 4	0- 5-3 4- 4-1 2	Rs. 4-12-7
		2- 9-3 4-4 -1 4	1-14-3 4- 4-3 4	Rs. 31-15-8

and bounded on or towards the North partly by the Marwa Road and partly by the property of Pestonji Nusserwanji, on or towards the South by the Nala, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Karamsi and one Devidas and partly by the property of Muncherji Pestonji and on or towards the West by the property of one Nusserwanji and C. D. Engineer.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1931.

Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3277

Public Notices.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. A. D. SHROFF, a member of the Company, has given notice that at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company (which is fixed to be held on 4th August, 1931, as already advertised), he will move the following resolution:—

"That Messrs. Sohrab S. Engineers and Co., Incorporated Accountants, be and are hereby appointed Auditors of the Company at a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 per year."

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1931.
3282

NOTICE

THE NARSINGIRJI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sholapur on FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, 1931, at 5 p.m. when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and, for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

A print of the proposed new Articles is being sent to each registered shareholder by post.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at Sholapur on Tuesday the 11th day of August 1931 at 5 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the abovementioned Meeting, and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the abovementioned Resolution.

Dated the 5th day of July 1931.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
DHANRAJGIRJI NARSINGIRJI,
Chairman.
3280.

NOTICE

Our client intends to sell the undermentioned property, situate at Ali Mahomedkhan Street. The title deeds of the said property may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned at 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours. Intending Purchasers should send in their offers to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Valuable property, situate at Ali Mahomedkhan Street, containing about 277 square yards bearing Municipal Ward No. 3446, Street Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1931.

RELE AND CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
3279

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities and debts belonging to NANDLAL MAGANLAL THAKKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

HARILAL MAGANLAL THAKKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the brother of the above-named deceased, residing at New Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Second day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 2nd day of July, 1931.
Messrs. NANOOBHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3276

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL

(BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIE HOUSE)
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
COMEDY MIXED with PATHOS!
THE MIGHTIEST OF DRAMAS—BECAUSE IT IS LIFE!
The Screen's Great Personalities.

MARIE DRESSLER
AND
WALLACE BEERY
in a picture that combines perfectly their talents for laughter and thrills.

MIN & BILL
The plot is bound about the conflict of mother and foster mother over the welfare of a child resulting in a sensational climax towards the end.
WITH
DOROTHY JORDAN
(of "DEVIL-MAY-CARE" Fame)
IT'S AN M-G-M TALKIE
SO DON'T MISS IT!

RIALTO TALKIES LAST THREE DAYS.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & FRIDAY. AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Western Electric Talkie Equipment.
50 YEARS FROM NOW!

THE LONGEST AND LOUDEST LAUGH OF YOUR LIFE
With
A REMARKABLE CAST
Including
EL BRENDEL, JOHN GARRICK
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN—MARJORIE WHITE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
Please Note Down in your Diary!
Commencing Saturday, 11th July
YOUNG UNITED PLAYERS
PRESENT
A Highly Interesting Indian Drama
"DILER DAKU"
(The Intrepid Dacoit)
Amazing Deeds of Bravery and Astounding Feats of
DARING, LIBERALITY and LOVE.
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.

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It is Delightful and feel it is Pleasant!

By material, make and finish in quality, excellence and value

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Glycerine SOAP

Will appeal to you as the most acceptable soap.

Its make is so refined that it is par excellence.
Its lasting quality is its crowning glory.
It serves as well when it is thin as paper as on the first—day full of the real "soapy" quality.

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E. S. PATANWALA,

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The great Indian patriots and Ex-presidents of the Indian National Congress—

Late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmalkhan

The only Swadeshi and solid Insurance Company

THE TROPICAL

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman:—Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S. (Edinborough) Ex-president of the Indian National Congress.

Head Office:—DELHI.

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22/3, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Cure for Enlargement of LIVER and SPLEEN accompanied by yellow colour in the eyes, the Body, the urine, too many motions a day, swellings, wasting of limbs, constant fever, etc.

A great preventive Tonic:—Suitable to all climates.

For particulars please apply to:—

VIZIANAGARAM DR. JAMMI VENKATRAMANAYYA,
Liver and Spleen Specialist No. 8, Salai Street, Mylapore, MADRAS.

The New Individually adjustible HIGH SPEED TYPE-WRITER with 100 per cent. efficiency.

MERCEDES Express.

On Madras Govt. List. IMPORTANT FEATURES ARE:—

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Prices competitive, hire purchase system arranged.

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AGENTS WANTED in each &every District of India.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

No Prospects For Further Curtailment In Jute Production.

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN VALUES.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta July 4:—

JUTE SHARES.

The market during the week has been an irregular one with wide fluctuations especially in speculative counters. During the week a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association was held with a view to decide about the future working hours in jute mills. There is no discussion about curtailing the production further but a proposal has been made to extend the present working arrangements beyond December. We understand a further meeting is to be called on the 7th instant and in the meantime opinion of all members has been invited. As there is not going to be any further curtailment and as there is a good deal of difference in opinion for the working hours beyond December we can not yet foresee any brightness in the position of the industry. There has been some heavy sales of Howrahs during the week on account of weak holders. The gunny market during the week has been a quiet one and mills have sold fairly freely for deliveries uptil December.

At the close speculative counters are dull while other jute shares are quiet but steady.

JUTE FABRICS.

Hessian market has been unsettled during the week on account of varied reports regards the proposal for future working hours in the jute mills. Towards the close hessian and heavygoods both recorded a fall with a downward tendency. The Overseas markets are not taking any interest. Mills were the keen sellers. Futka market ruled quiet, the price during the week for August touched lowest Rs. 7-10, highest touched Rs. 8 and closed at Rs. 7-10.

The prices for the P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	7-14.	10.0
Lowest at Rs.	7-9	9-12
Highest at Rs.	7-15	10-2
Closed at Rs.	7-9	9-12

RAW JUTE.

Market ruled steady with little change in prices there was a small demand from the consumers. The weather continues favourable for the growth of the New Crop and considered to be satisfactory. The fluctuation in the market was as follows:—Opened at Rs. 30-12, lowest Rs. 30-8, highest Rs. 31-8, closed at Rs. 31-4

COALS.

In the beginning of the session market was quiet with a small activity. As the session progressed a fair allround enjuiry was in evidence with improvement in prices. Burrakur advanced to Rs. 11. Amalgamated were in request round Rs. 7-12 cum-dividend. Bengal kept steady at Rs. 285. Burradhemp changed hands at Rs. 5-4. Equitable are quoted at Rs. 20. A few odd lots of Bhulanbararee changed hands at Rs. 9-4. Bokaro and Ramghur are quoted at Rs. 7-8. Deoli at Rs. 5-12. Odd lot of West Jamuria changed hands at Rs. 5. Union accounted for a deal at Rs. 9-4. Punch Valley were on request at about Rs. 28 and this sudden rise is accounted for by the fact that the company is going to pay a dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share. Raneegunge advanced to Rs. 33-4 but again eased down to Rs. 32-8.

Among low priced shares Aldih changed hands upto Rs. 3-2. Bhalgora were dealt in at Rs. 2-4. Ghusick and Muslia at Rs. 3-2, Lakurka at Rs. 1-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A small business was put through in this section. Iron and Steel issues were steadier with Indian Iron and Steel at Rs. 2-14 and Bengal Iron at Rs. 1-4. Among engineering group Burma Co. (Ord). advanced sharply to Rs. 122 on the news of a dividend. Marshalls changed hands at Rs. 1-5. Tata Iron and Steel (Ord.) were dealt in at Rs. 23-8. Britania Engineering recorded a deal at Rs. 1-1 after a long interval. A small odd lot of Indian Galvanizing changed hands at Rs. 4-2. In the Electrical issues no transaction was reported.

Among others Midnapore Zemindary again improved to Rs. 57. Calcutta Tramways changed hands at Rs. 3-14. Madan Theatres kept steady at Rs. 1-13. Ganges Rope changed hands at Rs. 282 after a long absence on the list of transactions. B. I. Corporation (Ord.) are easier at Ans. 11 and Deferred at Ans. 8. Burma Corporation are better at Rs. 5-8.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES

A fair business was reported in Jute Mills preference shares while other industrial preferences were mostly on offer. Indian Standard Wagon Pref changed hands at Rs. 65 cum-dividend. Cawnpore Sugar Pref were dealt in at Rs. 98. A small lot of Bengal Chemical Pref changed hands at Rs. 10/12.

A small business was put through in Calcutta Port Trust and Municipal Debentures while there was a fair enquiry for Jute mills debentures but scarcity of sellers has restricted business.

COTTONS.

A small turnover resulted in this section. Kesoram (Ord.) were easier at Rs. 2-9. New Victoria (Ord.) accounted for a deal at Rs. 1-2. Dunbar Pref changed hands at Rs. 101/ while Ordinaries are easier at about Rs. 85. Bengal-Nagpore (Ord.) are quoted at Rs. 15.

TEAS.

Only a feals were recorded in this section. Tukvar changed hands at Rs. 20-8. Bishnauth at Rs. 10-2, Dauracherra at Rs. 2-4.

RANKS.

Imperial Bank's shares were in some request. The fully paids on the other hand were on offerround Rs. 1042 while the contributories were in good demand and they are now quoted at Rs. 256.

RAILWAYS.

There were more sellers than buyers in this section but there has been some enquiry for Government Guaranteed issues. Katakhal Lala Bazar Rly. changed hands at Rs. 55-8. Sara-Serajgunj at Rs. 51. Mymensing-Bhairab Bazar (guaranteed) at Rs. 74 Shahadara (Delhi) Sahranpur at Rs. 103, Central Provinces at Rs. 71/4 X.D.

TUBERCULOSIS

IS A CURABLE DISEASE.

Prof. Dr. M. D. WOLFF-EISNERS' (Berlin University) Curative Treatment of TUBERCULOSIS

by SANTUBEN Cure

(based on over 20 years' experience in Tuberculosis research and approved and tested on 20,000 cases).

Supported by Lt.-Col. F. E. Guntur, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. and all other prominent Medical men and Specialists in lung-disease.

The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent. cases of Tuberculosis have been cured is a logical proof that

TUBERCULOSIS is a curable disease

and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for the disease when we see that Nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many cases.

After long years of careful experiments, Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisner has finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German-Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned Professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicines about Tuberculosis that the goal had already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

SANTUBEN TREATMENT.

It cures Tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 and 3, also second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organs.

By the use of Santuben the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increases, temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally the Tubercle bacilli in the Sputum disappear.

Price Cure Box Rs. 20 and 1|2 Cure Box Rs. 10.

Some other wonderful Preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.D., F.C.S., Berlin (Germany):

VIRILINE (For Men)

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are the best specifics to create Rejuvenating effect, the regain of lost vigour and combat old age.

Supplied in Bottles of 40 and 100 Tablets.

CASANOVA CREAM.—A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this Cream is a prolonged action especially in ejaculation precox.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Tube, sufficient for 30-40 applications.

PANCRESAL.—(In Diabetes-Mellitus).

Active Pancreas Hormone tablets to reduce Sugar Excretion within 1-3 days with certainty.

Price per Bottle Rs. 4.

LEANOGEN.—(In Obesity).

The harmless and effective Hormone Preparation to remove superfluous fat from the body.

Price Rs. 5 per Bottle.

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It prevents conception and infection and is quite safe.

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LITERATURE ON REQUEST. WANTED LOCAL AGENTS.

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MOB PSYCHOLOGY AND COTTON

—:o:—

Russia Buying Egyption Cotton

"COTTON WEEK" SUCCESSFUL IN U. S. A.

New York, June 5.

COTTON.

In the last week the cotton trade has been impressed still further by inescapable evidence that the market continues to be dominated largely by outside influences. In making this statement, we do not wish to advance the inference that if it had not been for other unfavourable factors cotton would have displayed strength and buoyancy. As a matter of fact this volatile commodity has plenty of troubles of its own, when one considers textile depression, huge supplies, worldwide discrimination against the American staple, and the indications that the new crop by itself may easily furnish a supply in excess of probable consumptive requirement State Messrs. Munds and Winslow.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that the general feeling of discouragement, the disheartening outbreaks of liquidation in various portions of the security list, and the weakness in other commodities have communicated their contagion to cotton itself. Price predictions that even a few months ago would have looked like the irresponsible emanations of a nightmare have been solemnly given forth by men ordinarily credited with conservative judgment of commodity values values.

Just how much of this pessimism on the price outlook for cotton may be credited to mob psychology and the amount traceable to belated recognition of doleful conditions can be determined only by the march of time. However, those who keep their heads and who cling steadfastly to the cycle theory of price movements, refusing to be carried away by bullish enthusiasm at lofty altitudes, will be inclined to accept current gloomy prophecies with a degreee of caution. Just as the trees, according to the old Chinese proverb do not grow to the skies neither does a falling object go much past the center of the earth.

We apologize for the tedium of these generalities, but those familiar with speculative markets cannot entirely ignore the experience that inexorably confirms the hypothesis that people in a mass—and a market is such an entity—always can be counted on to make the same mistakes over and over again.

PROGRESS OF CROP.

There have been few news developments this week aside from observations of the progress of the crop. Acreage reduction looks as if it would be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. Fertilization under cotton is likely to be more heavily reduced than tag sales in the Southern States suggest. This average is approximately 28 per cent, but cotton fertilization is likely to be reduced fully one-third. If the weevil becomes a threat this season, we doubt efficient use of poison.

On the other hand, labour supply is abundant, and stands, while hardly up to the average, have not been impaired by heavy, washing rains. Cultivation apparently is better than usual. The extent to which a satisfactory "season in the ground" in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas will offset reduced fertilization in the Atlantics remains to be seen.

RUSSIA BUYING COTTON.

One interesting rumour has made its appearance this week to the effect that Russia is in the market for 250,000 bales of American cotton provided credits can be arranged. This rumour has not been confirmed, although there is a fairly well authenticated report to the effect that Russia has bought or practically completed arrangements to buy 25,000 bales of Egyptian cotton. At any rate, we regard the rumour mentioned above as largely confirmatory of the statement made in our letter two weeks ago that Russia would not be an economic competitor in the cotton markets of the world for quite a number of years to come. It is one thing to be able to sell cotton in volume on a competitive basis and quite another to press a fairly large amount for sale for cash and then endeavor to replace these sales by purchases on credit. Such business strategy is reminiscent of the tactics of the colored gentleman down South who bought hay on credit and sold it for cash to buy gasoline.

Reports received by us indicate that "Cotton Week" has been most successful. Large numbers of buyers have been in town and there has been a most gratifying turnover of finished fabrics. Thus far this business has not been reflected in the primary markets, but such a development is to be expected as a logical result.

We regret that we are unable to express an emphatic constructive opinion on the price of cotton. We concede that under normal conditions the month of June is an unpropitious time to make sales in the expectation of declines. These, however, are not normal times.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London June 17:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £155,255,902 on the 10th instant (as compared with £151,375,329 on the previous Wednesday) and represents an increase of of £7,630,280 since the 31st December 1930.

In the open market yesterday bar gold was available to the value of about £850,000, of which £774,000 was from South Africa and £76,000 from the Straits Settlements. There was a considerable demand from Switzerland, and the important feature was that competition from that quarter caused the price to be fixed at 85s.|0.1|4 per fine ounce, a premium of 3|4d over 84s|11.1|2d which had been the highest quotation in the open market since the 19th January last The amount taken on Swiss account was £600,000, and the Home and Continental trade secured £30.000 and £52.000 respectively. The balance was available to-day, but with less competition the price was fixed at 84s|10.1|2i per fine ounce, at which £107,000) was taken for Switzerland and £53,000 for the Continental trade

It would appear that the gold bought in the open market on Swiss account has not all left this country.

The week under review has seen a substantial addition to the gold holding of the Bank of England, mostly in the form of bar gold from Germany whence about £5,000,000 has arrived since our last letter. The movements at the Bank of England have resulted in a net influx for the week of £5,639,783. Receipts totalled £6,292,635, of which £500,000 was in sovereigns 'released', £400,000 in sovereigns from South Africa and £5,392,635 in bar gold. Withdrawals consisted of £20,834 in sovereigns 'set aside', £141,000 in sovereigns taken for export and £491,018 in bar gold.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of May last are detailed below:—

	Imports £	Exports £
Germany	820	87,070
Netherlands	31,966	2,000
France	2,515	63,238
Switzerland	—	27,300
Spain	—	23,107
Austria	—	70,775
West Africa	85,162	—
Argentine	443,354	—
Brazil	116,000	—
Venezuela	6.348	—
Union of South Africa (including South-West Africa Territory)	3,143,451	—
Rhodesia	97 194	—
Straits Settlements	206,164	—
Australia	31.840	—
New Zealand	39,133	—
British India	—	53 03[illegible]
Other countries	8,183	6,345
	£4,262,130	£332,866

The Transvaal gold output for the month of May last amounted to 910,279 fine ohnces, as compared with 882,337 fine ounces for April 1931 and 916,213 fine ounces for May 1930.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£6,881,509
British South Africa	1,036,847
British West Africa	43,341
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	57,854
Australia	21,520
Argentina	10,000
Other countries	7,644
	£8,058,715

EXPORTS.

Germany	£3[illegible]
Netherlands	17
France	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]
Italy	11 176
Other countries	8.939
	£513,545

SILVER

Although variations in prices have again been small, the market has remained quietly steady, sellers showing hesitation at declining rates. Support has been given by the Indian Bazaars, which have been rather more active, but America has been willing to meet the market still selling fairly freely for near delivery. China has both bought and sold.

The market continues quiet and shows no decided trend at the moment.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	252,500
British West Africa	28,296
Other countries	4,338
	[illegible]

EXPORTS.

British India	731,300
Other countries	15,814
	[illegible]

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REMARKABLE PROGRESS

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The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

Virol Ltd. Ealing, London, W.5, England.

ALEMBIC FEVER MIXTURE AND TABLETS FOR ALL KINDS OF FEVERS TAKEN WHEN FEVER IS ON

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Baliwalla & Homi BOMBAY.

879, HORNBY ROAD
861, KALBADEVI ROAD
814, DHOBI TALAO
AND
DHAMAR BAG, PAREL, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Industry And Finance

Premier's Announcement: Implications Of The Offer: Does India's Credit Centre Only In Ratio?: Opening Gold Credits?: Anti-Protectionists At Work: Exploiting Consumers' Interests: Urban v. Rural Interests: Need For Synthesis.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

(BY "KRISTODAS".

THE PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The outstanding event of last week in the financial world was the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons regarding the financial position of this country. The financial position, as judged from the ability to maintain the ratio placed on the statute book in 1927, cannot be deemed to be good. The statement is vague—delightfully or painfully vague from the particular angle of vision from which you look at it, but perhaps the one thing which emerges clear is that it was made with a view to reassure both the British vested interests in this country and the British interests in England. The former feel nervous as to the outcome of the financial depression and the growing incapacity of the Government of India to maintain the ratio at 1|6. It was not to them the question of the likelihood of the Swaraj Government modulating their currency and exchange according to the national requirements. It was an immediate emergency in the form of the obviously hopeless situation in which the Government of India were finding themselves with regard to their effort to maintain the exchange and the British vested interests here were afraid of the consequences of the exchange being allowed to drift or being pegged to a lower ratio, and badly needed, therefore, a reassurance. The other section which needed such a reassurance was the City which has long since been falling into hysterical fits over the so-called situation in this country. One wonders whether the Premier's statement has reassured both the sections. Obviously it has, if one is to judge the feelings as expressed by the "Financial News" and the "Financial Times" on the one hand and the Anglo-Indian papers on the other. The Indian section on the other hand, with a few exceptions, has not shown a readiness to welcome the proposals. Either it is waiting and watching or it is expressing grave apprehensions regarding the implications and asking for more details and elucidation.

THE IMPLICATIONS.

The Premeir expressed his determination not to allow a state of affairs to arise which might jeopardise the financial stability and declared that Government would apply to Parliament for the authority necessary to enable them to give financial support under suitable conditions to the Government of India for the purpose of maintaining the credit of the country. Is the credit of this country being identified with the ability or otherwise of the Government of India to maintain the exchange at 1|6? The credit of India, as a matter of fact, is as good as it can be. Even a paper like the "Financial News" observes that the actual financial condition of India is far from desperate and that up to a certain point it is sounder even than British. Is the failure of the last sterling loan taken as an index to the unsound financial credit of this country? If so, it is hardly fair to this country, for you cannot expect a debtor who often and often goes to a creditor to get good terms. It was unwise of the Government of India to go to the London market often and often to prop up the exchange and they met with their nemisis when the underwriters were saddled with about 62 per cent of their recent loan. The credit of India being intrinsically sound the only meaning which can be attached to the Premier's statement is that it is intended to maintain the exchange whenever necessary by opening gold credits. I am afraid that one who writes on this question has to use many if's and interrogations. There is, however, no other help if one has to avoid rushing where angels fear to tread. If the Premier intended opening gold credits not in near future but at some date when "conditions required it", the effect on the Public Debt of India would be the same as if a loan has been floated. There will be an additional burden and so much more mortgaging of India's resources. The Premier does not appear to have taken the present dissipation of gold as a condition which would warrant help from His Majesty's Government; if this is so the condition may be said to have arisen even now when so much gold is being dissipated by the sale of reverse councils which amounted £3 million in three weeks and the transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve in India to the Gold Standard Reserve against an equal transfer from the Gold Standard Reserve in England to the Home Treasury.

It was given out at the last Round Table Conference that the Reserve Bank would be made possible with a sufficient stock of gold. Can it be that the gold credits are proposed to be opened with a view to make the Reserve Bank possible? All these implications require to be studied and the sooner fuller details are forthcoming the better it will.

SUSPICIONS.

A local English journalist waxed eloquent over what he called the suspicions cast upon even "bona fide" actions and motives of His Majesty's Government. Is it the fault of Indian critics if they have sometimes to be over-fastidious in their criticism and have to err on the side of too much caution? We have found ourselves so many times landed in a bog because of the promises and assertions of the British Government that we find compelled to be hyper-critical and sometimes even, I am afraid, to be over-suspicious. Take only one recent instance, viz., the Clause 14 of the Minorities Committee Report regarding the socalled safeguarding of European trade and commerce. The Liberal statesmen who were there were given to understand that this Clause, like the other clauses of the R.T.C., was tentative and that the word "generally", which was admitted in that draft after hours of discussion, provided for sufficient protection being given by a Swaraj Government to its key industries. What do we find now? The Conservative Party and a large section of the British mercantile community in this country reads this Clause to mean that no change whatsoever is possible and that it does not provide even for key industries being shown any discrimination by the future Swaraj Government!

PROTECTION.

One cannot understand the genesis of the controversy which is going on in the columns of the "Times of India" regarding protection to the cotton textile industry. One should have thought that the question of protection to this industry was, like the Colonial question, one in which all the Indians and a goodly section of Europeans were agreed. The criticism is now coming, however, that no protection is necessary and that the interests of consumers are sacrificed to give protection where either it is not necessary or where it is not due. The bogey of interests of consumers has been ridden to death. The consumers will have to pay more under a protectionist regime, but if only these interests are to be taken into account and not the interests of producers the only result will be that Indian producers will be driven to the wall and the country will be flooded, as it was up to recently, with cheap foreign stuff. A question is asked several times, why it is that in times when there was very little protection to the textile industry it was able to show good results. Two factors are lost sight of; one is that Japan had not entered the field then to the same extent as she has now, and the other is that Lancashire was busy sending out lines in which Indian mills did not compete. Then there is the other factor of the exchange manipulations having gone against the Indian manufacturers, and if you take that as 12-1|2 per cent. and the pre-war duty of 5 per cent., it will come to mean that 17-1|2 per cent. at least would be the natural duty against which we have at present got 20 per cent. Even the highly organised industries of Great Britain clamour for protection, and yet some of our people want to abandon that very protection and to yearn for a state of things where the Tariff Board scheme removed the foreign manufacturers will have an easy time of it. Mr. S. H. Batliwalla, in support of his opposition to protective duties, puts forward the abject poverty of the masses as his argument. Last week I had occasion to review an analogous argument used by the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta. This interest in the lot of the ryots, whose daily income is so miserable and who are "subject to the insatiable demands of the Government tax gatherers and the local Sowcars" is indeed refreshing. I hope, however, this poverty is not being used as a peg on which to hang sermons either against the so-called "political exploiter" or against the so-called "capitalist exploiter". The lot of these poverty-stricken millions will not be improved by giving them cheap Lancashire or Japanese cloth to hide their shame. Their lot will only be improved if the industries and agriculture are thriving in this country, and a more national economic and financial policy is followed. It is no use side-tracking these issues. The unbridled and unlicensed import of foreign cloth was one of the causes which have led the millions to their present state of raggedness and starvation. We now find, unfortunately, critics who would consider such a free entry of foreign cloth as a remedy for this poverty!

CITIES OR VILLAGES?

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred last year to Bombay in terms which were not complimentary and which showed how, according to him and some other political leaders, cities have not got an important part to play in the economic life of the nation. Speaking at the Mascati Cloth Market on Tuesday Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel again observed that he would not mind if the cities were ruined but that he was to see that the villages were saved, and that the only way to save the villages was to stop completely the imports of foreign cloth and to further the use of Khaddar. With due respect to the Sardar, I do not find any occasion which has now arisen for adding to the numerous distinctions, we have already got, this further distinction between cities and villages and pitting the urban against the rural population. Whether a whole and compite boycott of foreign cloth is economically possible and sound is another question. There is no doubt, however, that a highly developed cotton textile industry supplemented by the production of Khaddar is in the best economic interests of the country as a whole, and there is no use saying that the cities might not benefit through this policy and only village would. Industrialisation of the country would benefit both the cities and the villages. What I mean to point out is that such an observation coming from one occupying such a highly responsible position as the Sardar is likely to prove misleading in more ways than one. Cities are asmuch as integral factor of the life of a nation as the villages and it has been found, both in the East and the West, that cities proved a fountain source from which life proceeds to the villages. Where would the political, economic and social life of India itself have been had it not been for Cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras? It is these cities which have been in the vanguard of progress and the forefront of the fight for emancipation, whether economic, social or political. It is the cities again who have played the principal part in advocating the cause of the ryots and pointing out botn to Government and the people the colossal harm that has been done and is being done to the agriculturists by the wrong economic and financial policy by the authorities. In the economic history of this country during the last few years hardly any instance can be given by the Sardar where the cities have pitted themselves against the villages and tried to smother the life of the latter with their own claims. The almost epic agitation with regard to the ratio was in the interests of the agriculturists, and yet, unfortunately, at the time the leaders who see in the city interests something detrimental to the village interests did not realise and appreciate the terrible catastrophe which was going to come down upon these very villages, through their comparative indifference to that question. Cities have their own part to play just as villages have theirs, and the most statesmanlike course for our leaders would, therefore, be to have a synthesis between these interests and thereby to develop the interests of the country as a whole.

Silver Will Ruin India

:0:

AMERICA HOARDS GOLD AND ACCUSES BRITAIN FOR SLUMP IN SILVER

SEE-SAW GAME IN CURRENCY

(By Basudeb Bhattacharya, Philadelphia.)

The United States Senator from Nevada, Mr. Key Pittman, who is Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, investigating the silver question, has come to the wonderful discovery that England is deliberately destroying the silver value. In an article in the Hearts papers, he has dwelt upon the subject at length. Here are some of the fine, salient points.

(1) The Chinese tael has gone down half in its value, and therefore, the purchasing power of China has become almost nil, with the consequence that America cannot sell her cotton goods, wheat, lumber, automobiles, radios, electrical appliances, machinery, etc.

(2) India, where the populace, especially women, hoards up silver, is facing ruination, as the price of silver has gone down from 16 to 1 ratio, to 60 to 1 in the world market.

(3) Mexico, which not only uses silver standard, but also produces silver, is facing the same fate, and consequently cannot buy any American goods.

(4) Central American and South American countries, which also use the silver standard, are also in the same pit.

In other words, American goods, chiefly cotton goods, which found an easy market in China, India and the rest of Asia, and Mexico, Central America and South America, for so long, find a ruined market to-day as the price of silver has gone down drastically.

RUINING PURCHASING POWER.

Senator Pittman charges that Great Britain has deliberately ruined the purchasing power of these countries, and is doing so even now, by "dumping" Indian silver made into bullion, in the market. He explains in this article at length, that since British India has adopted a gold standard with an aim of procuring a meagre gold reserve of dol. 300,000,000 as a basis, it has taken the silver money of the country and melted it into bullion and sold it for the purpose of buying its gold requirements. This deliberate policy of Great Britain has not only ruined the wealth, to wit, silver wealth, of her own subjects in India, but also, destroyed the purchasing power of these countries that own and use silver as a standard. Of course, Great Britain's textile mills and other industries have suffered likewise those of America.

Unwittingly, however, Senator Pittman has disclosed the fact that out of dol. 8,000,000,000 of gold available in the world's money United States has roughly dol. 4,500,000,000, France has dol. 2,000,000,000, and Great Britain has only dol. 750,000,000, leaving dol. 750,000,000 worth of gold to supply the needs of the rest of the nations on earth. In addition to that, he further discloses that the United States Treasury has a frozen asset of between dol. 400,000,000 and dol. 500,000,000 of standard silver dollars, earning no interest whatsoever. He suggests that if the powers would standardize the price of silver, United States should be willing to raise a fund of silver, subscribed to by other powers as well as United States, and to be lent to China. Thereby, United States as well as all other powers would be able to sell their commodities to China, easily. Thus, will he find a field to invest the United States frozen silver asset. (Perhaps a permanent field for Nevada's silver productions).

WHAT STANDARDISATION MEANS.

It will be impertinence on my part to contradict such a beautiful hypothesis as that of Senator Pittman, in view of the fact that there are not many economists in the world who would disagree with the Senator.

However, on behalf of the Orient, at least of India, I dare venture an opinion, which may be very displeasing to the taste of the Occidental countries, and even to most of the economists and nationalist leaders of my own country.

That, Senator Pittman is shedding crocodile tears for the plight of the Orient, obviously is due to the fact that the Occident cannot sell her textiles and other goods, and exploit the Orient further, because of the depressed silver value. If they are allowed to have a fixed or better value of silver in the Orient, the Occident could sell her goods to that hemisphere, and absorb the little gold left there. The reader must always remember that all payments of Occidental goods are in terms of gold and not silver.

Senator Pittman will help China and even India with exportation of more silver, and have it standardized so that they can buy goods from the Occident and pay in gold.

AMERICA'S GOLD MONOPOLY.

America holds half of the gold of the world in money to-day. France another quarter. England one-eighth, and the rest of the world the other one-eigth. Thereby, creating a panic for Great Britian, which could hardly secure enough gold for its gold standard basis. But Senator Pittman blames Great Britain for "dumping" silver to secure this gold: He does not suggest that American fold concentration has driven a fright into the very hearts of the rest of the countries of the world, the most of which owe heavy debts to America!

He does not suggest that America should let other countries get some of this gold back, so that the gold standard countries will not be in a plight; but, his only altruistic advice to England is to stop this silver "dumping", so that America could not only "dump" her four to five hundred million dollar frozen silver reserve in China, but find it easy to sell her goods to that and other silver using countries.

India and China have been foolish enough, from the dawn of history, to consume two-thirds of the silver production of the world; and imbecile enough to turn this silver into women's ornaments, and turn into a frozen silver reserve, thus placing themselves at the mercy of the gold standard countries.

SILVER WILL RUIN INDIA.

Whether my countrymen like it or not, I for one find a boon in the British decision of making India a gold standard country. For ages to come, gold will be the standard of the civilized world. Any country that does not realize this fact will share the fate of China, Mexico and other backward countries. At what sacrifice India shall procure her gold basis is a question that can be settled by the intelligence of the economists of India. But, should she ever plead for a silver standard again she will beg for a sure grave.

China, which does not even see fit to have any commercial relations with the rest of the world, expect only to import foreign goods, can remain a silver hoarding country to its own detriment, but India should not imitate her stupid neighbour.

I do not sympathize with the present British Indian policy of "dumping" silver in the world market, because it is being done too fast. But, I fully believe in the destruction of silver as money (not currency) in India.

INDIA WANTS GOLD.

Say whatever the economists may, the fact remains that Indian silver is not a bank account in any sense of the word. It has no purchasing power functionally. It remains hoarded in the form of ornaments to add to the beauties of the damsels, or find a safety harbour under the ground. It may be an intrinsic wealth in the philosophical sense of the economic word "wealth", but as it works it is merely a psychological consolation of a wealth. If the silver dupees are detroyed to make room for the gold import, it should be regarded as a boon. The cry of India shall be gold and not for silver. On the contrary, Indian Legislature should place a high tariff against silver import.

India should never buy silver any more. America, which has boarded half of the gold money of the world, can hypnotize the Oriental economists and turn their attention to their silver, but the Indian Government is out of that spell, and does not want any more silver to buy American goods, especially, textile goods and automobiles for luxury, and pay out for them in gold.

Gold and not silver shall be the cry of India!

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—Gramaphone records.

7 p.m.—N. Iyer's violin solo and Maunavial's sitar solo.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (men, women and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Kamji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad during the month of April 1931, was 3,734; May was 3,818 and June was 4,066. The total number of patients treated for three months was 11,618.

PRIZE TO JAIN STUDENT.

The Kalyanchand Navalchand Javeri Jain Prize of Rs. 120 is awarded to Mr. Nagindas Vithaldas Shah, who obtained 456 marks in the last school-leaving examination.

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

A free public lecture followed by Questions and Answers will be delivered this (Wednesday) evening, at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The forthcoming matches will be played as under:

11th inst. (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.—G.I.P. Rly. Laboratory vs. Mahim Sports.

12th inst. (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Swastika and at 5-45 p.m., Portuguese Association vs. Parel Loyals.

MATCHES PLAYED.

The G I P Laboratory F. C. met the Zorastrians on Saturday last in the Indian Football League tournament and easily beat them by 5 goals to love.

Two more matches were played to a decision on Sunday. In the first match Parel Loyals beat Swastika by 3 goals to 1. The second match of the day between Friends' Union and Parel Sporting was a thrilling one in which the former went down fighting by the odd goal in three. On the run of the play. They deserved a draw.

ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE

Function In Mulji Jetha Market

The Country and Fancy Grey Cloth Goods Merchants' Association will present an address to the Members of the Working Committee on Friday (10th July) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jetha Market, Sheikh Memon Street.

MR. ABDUL RAHMAN MITHA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Abdul Rahman Mitha has sent the following letter to the Honourable Secretaries, Mandvi District Congress Committee, Mandvi, Bombay:—

With reference to my resignation as a member of the B. P. C. C. the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have published an explanation in to-dya's "Bombay Chronicle" which has created confusion and misunderstanding in the public. In order to clear my attitude I hereby withdraw my candidature from the Managing Committee of the Mandvi District Congress Committee as a protest against the unjust decision of the Nariman Committee regarding (B) Mandvi Ward Election.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN SANTA CRUZ.

The Santa Cruz Village Congress Commitee has decided to start picketing of certain shops which still deal in foreign cloth. The merchants of these shops had pledged themselves to stop all trade in foreign cloth. Moreover, as the merchants have failed to seal up this stock inspite of repeated warnings from the Committee, picketing of these shops has been decided upon.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The profits of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June 1931, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 5,90,189-3-7 brought forward from last year's account, amounted to Rs. 15,36,577-1-1 and after utilising Rs. 3,30,233-8-1 for writing off bad debts and depreciation in securities and paying Law charges at Head Office, the net profits available for distribution amounted to Rs. 12,06,343-9-0 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

To pay an "ad-interim" dividend at 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax for the half year ended 30th June 1931 Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

To carry forward to next half-year's account Rs. 7,01,947-9-0.

Thus Makes a total of Rs. 12,06,343-9-0.

TOYO PODAR MILL STRIKE

Management's Sympathetic Attitude

The strike in the Tayo Podar Mills continues. Every department is closed and there is complete stoppage of work. The number of workers affected is about 2,500. On Tuesday morning a meeting of Strikers was held. In spite of the inclement weather a large number of the strikers attended.

Negotiations by the G. K. U. leaders with the management were resumed and, it is understood, that the management is taking a very sympathetic attitude. Several of the demands, which number about 70, put forward on behalf of the strikers have been acceded to. The question of the alleged indirect wage cuts would be discussed to-day (Wednesday).

Another meeting of the strikers was held on Tuesday evening. Messrs. Lalji Pendse, Karnik, Mrs. Dange and others addressed the workers on the progress of the negotiations. After the meeting was over the strikers marched in procession to Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, where they dispersed.

PICKETING OF TODDY SHOPS CONTINUES.

More Volunteers Enroll.

Effective picketing of toddy and liquor shops was carried on by Congress pickets on Tuesday evening. The number of picketers and particularly of lady volunteers is slowly increasing.

In Fort Ward the picketing goes on in a systematic manner. More Parsis and lady voulnteers have taken to picketing. The volunteers of the Central Board have also started enlisting themselves as Congress pickets.

In Mandvi Ward all the toddy shops and good many country liquorshops are being picketed regularly every day.

TROUBLE ON CARNAC ROAD.

On Tuesday evening there was some trouble in front of a shop situated at Carnac Road. The dealer began to abuse Congress pickets thinking perhaps that the abuse would drive them away. However, his abuse had a contrary effect.

More shops were picketed yesterday in Bhuleshwar and Girgaon Wards. Inspectors are doing excellent work. In both these wards.

In Byculla Ward efforts are made to organise picketing in a better manner.

To-day the picketing will be resumed at 5 p.m.

"C" WARD TODDY PICKETING.

All the toddy shops were picketted vigorously and peacefully. The members and volunteers attended punctually and at picket road the President of the "C" Ward personally picketed.

The enrollment of volunteers is daily done at the Committee's offices between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.

"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The ordinary meeting of the Council members will be held at the Committee's offices to-day the 8th instant at 9-30 p.m. All are requested to be present.

33rd. Anniversary Of Late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji

Mr. Framroze Ardeshar Dubash writes to say that the observance of the death anniversary of late Dr. Kaikhushru N. Bahadurji will not be discontinued owing to the death of his brother, Mr. Hormasji Dubash.

The 33rd anniversary of that great doctor will, therefore, be observed on Saturday (8th August) at the Allbless Baug at 4-30 p.m., when Jashan ceremony will be performed. Navjote ceremonies of poor Parsi children will also follow; and, funds permitting, the wedding ceremonies of as many couples as possible will also be performed. A dinner will, as usual, be given at night for which a fee of rupees five per head will be charged. Donations will be gratefully accepted and can be sent to Mr. F. A. Dubash, Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road.

SHRI BHAGWAT PATH.

The Ashtotar Satparayan of Shri Maha Bhagwat has been going on in Madhavbag since last Sunday July 5 and will be completed on next Sunday July 12. 127 Pandits are engaged in reading Bhagwat and 138 are doing the Jap. Seth Lacchiram Chudivala has arranged this Maha Path.

CHIRNER DEFENCE SECRETARY UNDER ARREST.

Mr. Joshi Kept In A Filthy Lock-up

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, July 7.

Mr. Haribhau M. Joshi, Secretary of the Chirner Defence Committee who is under arrest for alleged seditious speech at Alibag is still in the look-up Friends who went to see him regarding his case complain that Mr. Joshi is kept in very filthy and unhealthy surroundings in the police lock-up. Mr. Joshi was not allowed to come out to see the friends but had to talk with them across the bars. His case is coming up before the City Magistrate on July 14.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION FAILS

Accused Acquitted

Phiroz Laldin (22) and Sardar Nurmahomed (30), who were charged with abduction were placed before Mr. Justice Murphy and a common jury at the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Monday.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused abducted one Hirabai in the month of March last. She left her father four years ago. Before that she was living at Panjim near Goa. Afterwards she went to Hubli and Satara. She came to Bombay five or six months ago. She went to Bava Malang fair and acted as a performer in a "tamasha" (a variety show). She came in touch for the first time at the fair with the accused. He had three or four variety shows at Bandra, so he offered her Rs. 2 per day to act as a performer in the "tamashas." He brought her and kept at his house for two months, but did not allow her to take part in the performance. As he did not pay her according to the promise she left him and went to the owner of a theatre at the playhouse near Grant Road. She was employed by the proprietor in his troupe. Fifteen days later, when the performance was over, the second accused accested her near a theatre at Grant Road and asked her to go to Bandra the room of the first accused. She refused to go, as she was not paid on the former occasion. In the meantime, the first accused came on the spot in a taxi. When she began to shout, she was gagged and forcibly placed in the taxi. She was kept unwillingly at the house of the first accused at Bandra for a fortnight. During her stay, the first accused used to have illicit intercourse with her as alleged by the woman. One evening she left the house in the absence of the accused, as she thought her life was in danger. She then went to the hut of an old man, explained her position and requested him to allow her a night's shelter. Early morning next day, she went to a jungle, as she was afraid of being traced and caught by the accused. She passed the whole day and night in the jungle and returned next day to Bombay on foot. She went to the theatre of her former employer and told him everything. Then the matter was reported to the police and in the course of the investigation the accused were arrested.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Counsel for the defence, in the course of his address, exhorted the gentlemen of the jury to disbelieve the story of the complainant and return a verdict of "Not Guilty". Counsel for the Crown replied that the coplainant was a country girl and therefore had no notions of time and place. He opined that the complainant's story was borne out in material particulars, therefore the jury should return a verdict of "guilty."

After the summing-up was over, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty", accepting which his lordship acquitted the accused and ordered them to be discharged forthwith.

Mr. J. N. Varma appeared for the Crown, while Mr. T. Kadernoy defended the accused.

ALL OVER A SHIRT

Accused Gets 3 Years R. I.

At the third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy, accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of 'guilty' of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, passed on Tuesday a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment on Dhondi Parbati (27), who stood charged with an attempt to murder one Vishvanath Mariba, a motor cleaner. This case was a sequel to an altercation that took place between the accused and the complainant over a shirt on March 8 at 10-30 p.m., some time after the 'holi' was lit.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

ABID ALI "UNDER ARREST"

A Red-Haired Man Wanted

An amusing incident took place at the Bombay Central Station on Tuesday morning. Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and Abid Ali Jafferbhoy had been to the station to receive Dr. Mahomed Alam who was to arrive by the Frontier Mail to attend the meeting of the Working Committee. Soon after the arrival of the train a Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police came to Mr. Abid Ali and asked him whether he had come by the Frontier Mail. "Why do you ask this question?" enquired Mr. Abid Ali. "Because I want to arrest you. You are under arrest." "Alright, you may arrest me" said Mr. Abid Ali and nonchalantly proceeded to look after Dr. Alam's luggage. Mr. Brelvi, however, asked the sub-Inspector why he wanted to arrest Mr. Abid Ali and if he had any warrant of arrest. "There is a telegram," said the Inspector and proceeded to read it. The telegram stated that a red-haired Hindu who was travelling by the Frontier Mail, should be arrested. "This is Mr. Abid Ali." Mr. Brelvi said, "he is red-haired, it is true, but he is not the person named. Besides, you can't arrest every red-haired person". "I am very sorry for the mistake." the Sub-Inspector courteously apologised and walked away.

Mahatma And Congress Cabinet Members' Arrival

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by his son Devidas and other members of the party arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Gujerat Mail. They were received at the station by Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Sjt. Abid Ali President and Secretary, respectively of the B.P.C.C. According to his usual morning practice, Gandhiji walked for some distance and then motored down to Mani Bhuvan.

ARRIVAL OF SEN-GUPTA AND ANEY.

Sjt. Sen-Gupta and Sjt. M. S. Aney arrived yesterday morning by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary B.P.C.C.

JAWAHARLAL AND PUNJAB LEADERS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mohamud, General Secretaries of the Congress arrived on Tuesday morning by the second Calcutta Mail. They were received at the station by the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. Dr. Alam and Sardar Sardul Sing arrived yesterday by the Frontier Mail and were received by the local Congress representatives.

ABUL KALAM TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad comes to-day (Wednesday) by the Calcutta mail at 8-15 a.m. Dr. M. A. Ansari arrived yesterday noon by the Punjab Express. He is putting up with Sjt. Osman Sobani at Club Road.

Burmese Leader Sees Mahatmaji.

A deputation consisting of Mr. S. N. Haji and Mr. Maung Maung Ji, the Burmese leader, waited upon Mahatma Gandhi at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnam Road, on Tuesday morning. The deputationists, it is understood, voiced the opposition of the Burmese people against the separation of Burma from British India.

CONGRESS CABINET IN SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

hand is said to have placed before the Committee instances of breaches of the Truce by officialdom and suggested that Government must be forced either to respect the agreement or to repudiate it openly. The discussion was not concluded when the Committee adjourned till Wednesday 8 a.m.

The situation in Gujerat and the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem are the immediate subjects on the agenda and these will probably be tackled on Wednesday.

The General Secretaries of the Working Committee have issued the following statement to the press:—

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE JULY 14.

"Copies of the report of the Committee on financial obligations between Great Britain and India will be despatched to newspapers on Wednesday July 8 but it is particularly requested that no publication or forecasts or comments on it be made before Thursday July 14. The second volume containing certain elaborations of the report will be issued later".

RAJPURI VILLAGE HALF-BURNT

Appeal For Help To Villagers

In the small hours of the morning of June 23, a fire broke out in one of the houses in the village of Rajpuri, about five miles from Panchgani. Helped by a strong gale the fire spread very rapidly and no less than 21 houses were gutted. Half the village was reduced to ashes in a few hours. The population is entirely agricultural and very poor. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 9,000.

A representative Committee of the people of Panchgani has recently been formed with the object of helping the Rajpuri people financially and a sum of over Rs. 1,000 has already been subscribed. The work of collection is being carried on vigorously locally, but without outside help nothing substantial is likely to be done by way of giving the much needed relief to the sufferers.

FOLLOW THE MAHATMA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala is a self-sacrificing patriot. He is a Communist of the purest type but if he is allowed to stay in India I am sure he will realise the futility of a Communist programme in this country and will embrace Gandhi's programme of Khaddar and self-purification because it is a god-sent programme for the uplift of the masses. I too was a rebel but after my vain search for an alternative programme I have come to the conclusion that the policy and programme of the Congress is a correct one. I am not defending the truce as I still consider it to be a blunder but it is no use denouncing the Congress as those who denounce it have no alternative programme to offer to the country. The so-called Communists who are the loudest in their denunciation of the Congress indulge in destructive criticism without having a constructive programme. I am thoroughly convinced that the critics of the Congress have no real programme to place before the country and that Mahatma Gandhi is the only leader and his programme of self-purification is the only programme that will lead us to real Swaraj We do not want sham freedom. We want the Kingdom of Righteousness. We want love, peace and prosperity. My advise, therefore, to my countrymen is "Follow the Mahatma."—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

KIDNAPPING AND KILLING.

In Tharrawaddy, armed rebels are looting jewellery. They kidnapped to-day a father and two sons but killed the father and released the sons later.

In Insein armed men have committed two dacoities, murdering a woman houseowner in one case, and in the other case a headman, while a house owner received stick and gunshot wounds in resisting the rebels' attack. Several dacoities have also been reported from Henzada. Since the beginning of the outbreak ten guns have been taken away by rebels from Pegu.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by personal staff left on Sunday morning for Thavetmyo.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 7.

Previous closing	10.29
To-day's opening	10.45
Difference	plus .16
To-day's closing	10.13
Difference	—.16

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

July/August Rs. 192.

April/May Rs. 198.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 7.

Previous closing	5.41
To-day's opening	5.48
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing	5.42
Difference	plus .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7

Silver ready	13 5/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	13 5/8
Higher	1/16

Tone of market steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 7.

1st settlement	44-7-0
2nd settlement	44-3-0

THE "CLASSIC" PROGRAMME

Farewell Performance

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The Grant Anderson Repertory Co's farewell performance consisted of a "classic" programme with excerpts from Dr. Tagore's "Chitra," Sheridan's "School for Scandal", and from Shakespeare's "Hamlet", "Merchant Of Venice" and "Julius Ceaser" Shakespeare's can be played for all time. And, with the assistance of a talented actor like Mr. Grant Anderson, he could be understood and appreciated, as he was. On Sunday at the Opera, in all climes. Dr. Tagore's "Chitra" evoked naturally greater interest, than the title passages from Sheridan's "School for Scandal". "Chitra," is an extremely difficult theme for the stage. It is not easily pliable for the dramatic medium. But the Andersons played it with observable care. And, "Chitra's" poetic version obtained response and applause. With greater thought to the costume the play would perhaps have improved in effect.

CASE UNDER FACTORY ACT

Press Owner Convicted

Vithaldas Vanmalidas, occupier of the Chitrottejak Litho and Printing Press, Medows Street, Bombay was convicted on six charges under the Indian Factories' Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

The complainant in the case was the assistant Inspector of Factories, Bombay. He alleged that while on a visit to the press owned by the accused on June 7 he found six persons employed contrary to Section 22 of the Indian Factories' Act of 1911.

The Magistrate found the accused "guilty" on all the six charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each on each charge.

DENTIST'S SUICIDE....

Jury's Verdict

The Coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Sorabji Jamshedji Vaid (23) a Parsi dentist who was found unconscious in his consulting room at Kalbadevi Road with the effects of hydrocianic acid. Jamshedji Sorabji, the father of the deceased stated that at about 10 p.m. on 2nd instant, the deceased told him that he had forgotten to lock his dispensary and went to his dispensary promising to come early. As he did not return for a long time, witness went to the dispensary where he found him in an unconscious condition. A doctor was sent for, who pronounced him dead. The deceased wished to marry a certain girl to which witness did not agree.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to hydrocianic acid poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death according to the medical evidence.

STOP PRESS

ACCIDENT ON KALKA-SIMLA SECTION.

SIMLA, July 7.

Though the accident in the Kalka-Simla Railway is serious, reports received till this evening show that no deaths have occurred and that the injuries are confined to 19 persons who have all been admitted into hospital. The Senior Government Inspector has proceeded to the scene of accident from Kasauli in order to ascertain the cause of the accident. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla, Mr. Crump, I.C.S., has also proceeded to the scene.—A.P.

TORY GROUSE AGAINST WILLINGDON.

LONDON, July 7.

Conservative M. P. Mr. Bracken has given a notice of motion in the Commons condemning Lord Willingdon's speech on June 28 on ground that his reference to hope to be soon relieved of many duties by reason of immediate adoption of constitutional reforms shows spirit of levity and defeatism which must undermine the authority of the Government of India.—Reuter.

RS. 30,000 ASSESSMENT SUSPENDED IN SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 7.

It is reliably understand that concessions in the form of suspension of the second instalment on garden lands in 115 villages in Siddapur and seventy villages in Sirsi have been proposed by Government for which final orders are still awaited.

The Concessions are considered quite inadequate and unsatisfactory the total assessment suspended being only worth Rs. 30,000 out of Rs. 80,000. 28 villages of those proposed for the concession in Siddapur are reported to have already paid up the full assessment owing to the rigor of the collection negotiations are proceeding for extending the concessions and the nature of same. Taccavi loan of about Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for three talukas, Sirsi Siddapur and Yellapur being distributed very slowly and is mostly eaten up by the payment of revenue instalment for which processes have commenced.

HEAD AND TAIL COMPETITION

:o:

Look Out For A Detailed Announcement

CASH PRIZES OFFERED

This competition, details of which will be published shortly, is open to every reader of "The Chronicle". It is one of the most interesting pastimes a newspaper reader can possibly have.

SALE OF VALUABLE SCRAP METAL.

Under instructions from THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER OF STORES, East Indian Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow, we shall sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1931, at the Charbagh Store Depot commencing at 12 Noon, the following:—

(1)	Scrap White Metal Class 15	About 293 Cwts.
(2)	Scrap L. & N. W. Metallic Packing and Boring Class 17.	„ 19 Cwts.
(3)	Scrap Zinc Class 18.	„ 129 cwts.
(4)	Scrap Almunium Class 24	„ 2 Cwts.
(5)	Scrap Brass Turning Boring and Filing Class 29.	„ 1058 Cwts.
(6)	Scrap Brass Sweeping Class 26.	„ 148 Cwts.
(7)	Scrap Copper Turning & Boring Class 27	„ 147 Cwts.
(8)	Scrap White Metal Boring Class 30.	„ 31 Cwts.
(9)	Scrap Brass Boring Mixed, Class 31.	„ 691 Cwts.
(10)	Scrap Brass Boring mixed with White Metal Borings in ingot Class 31.	„ 28 Cwts.
(11)	Scrap Copper Wire Class No. 14.	„ 190 Cwts.
(13)	Scrap Brass Boring mixeded	„ 9 Cwts.
(14)	Scrap Brass Boiler Tubes Class 12.	„ 219 Cwts.
(15)	Scrap Lead Class 19	„ 388 Cwts.
(16)	Scrap White Metal Dross	„ 4 Cwts.

For Terms and Conditions see Handbill which can be had on application to:—

PEAKE, ALLEN & CO.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1931.

ISSUES AHEAD.

The present session of the Working Committee, which commenced yesterday, is confronted by very grave issues. There is first the question of ensuring the due observance of the Truce terms by officials even in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi in London, assuming that the general situation permits his attending the Round Table Conference. Thanks to his almost exclusive and untiring efforts to get the truce terms duly enforced, the peasants in Gujerat may probably get a fair measure of justice even from certain recalcitrant officials. But Gandhiji cannot be everywhere and may not be in India during the session of the R. T. Conference. And not all provinces can boast of master organisers like Sardar Vallabhbhai to restrain the vagaries of local officials. In the Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas of the Kanara District in Karnatak utter destitution prevailing among most of the garden-growers and some labourers are reported to have died of sheer starvation in Sirsi and one in Siddapur to have committed suicide because of his inability to feed his family. Yet, against all canons of humanity, against the letter and the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin. Agreement and against a special agreement between Mr. Diwakar and the Commissioner, the revenue authorities are recklessly attacking lands, plough cattle and even food provisions to secure revenue from the starving ryots. In the United Provinces, in spite of the protests of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while a few orders and circulars against the truce terms have been withdrawn, drastic action is never-the-less being taken against hundreds of Congress workers for doing Congress work. Surely something must be done to induce in officials a better sense of justice and a better appreciation of their obligations under the Truce. It is all very easy for the Viceroy to speak expansively of his standing for permanent peace rather than a temporary truce, but he does not seem to find it quite so easy to get subordinate officials to respect even the elementary condition of the truce. It is said that Mahatma Gandhi has suggested to the Working Committee the desirability of getting an Arbitration Board appointed for ensuring the observance of the truce terms and that if the Board is not appointed within a reasonable time, Gandhiji would not attend the Round Table Conference. Now, assuming that the scope and conditions of the Conference will admit of Gandhiji's attending it, we certainly do not wish Indian officials to have it in their power to prevent his attendance at the Conference, by creating trouble here. But it is necessary that in his absence from India, Congressmen's hands should be strengthened by an Arbitration Board like the one suggested.

Another important issue to be considered by the Working Committee is, the failure so far to arrive at anything like a communal settlement. For some time past the Congress seems to have left this question to be settled if possible by the communities concerned. But a settlement has not come that way and probably will not. It is certainly not enough for any community to be united in its demands. Its most united demands may conflict with the equally united and perhaps more reasonable demands of another community, and for that reason will have to be appreciably modified. This is an inter-communal question in the solution of which the Congress is the fittest body to take the initiative and the Congress should now pursue the question, despite temporary reverses, till a settlement is effected. Even at the R. T. Conference, the Congress influence will help most in bringing about a settlement. The British Government can also help if it wills, just as the Indian Government could have helped if it had willed. For the present the Working Committee has to take up the thread of the problem, where it left it off last time and should pursue it patiently and tactfully. The Working Committee should ever bear in mind the two apparently contrary principles which never-the-less have to be reconciled, first, that almost any settlement that satisfies the communities is better than perpetual wrangling about the claims of any particular theory, and second, that the wider the departure of any improvised settlement from the established principles of nationalism for the sake of placating any community, the more unstable would be communal equilibriums so achieved. To speak more clearly and specifically many concessions may be made to diffident communities; but the poison of communal electorates should not be allowed to spread to the new constitution. If the Working Committee effects a settlement with Nationalist Hindus, Nationalist Muslims and Nationalist Sikhs, such a settlement will compel acceptance, with but few changes, if any, at the Round Table Conference.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS AND R. T. C.

Interested Muslim communalists, who have entered into an unholy alliance with Reaction regardless of the cost to their community and country, have been carrying on a sinister, insidious and malicious campaign against the inclusion of Nationalist Muslims in the Federal Structure Committee and the Round Table Conference. The Anglo-Indian Press has, naturally enough, supported them in public. Privately they have been bullying the Viceroy with threats of a walk-out from the Round Table Conference if men like Doctor Ansari and Mr. Sherwani were to endanger Islam by their fell presence at St. James' Palace. The argument advanced by these very honest and sincere friends of Mussalmans, whom they would sell every where in India for a double dose of Separate Electorate, is a study in communalist mentality. The Nationalist Muslims, they say, are a minority and, as such, they should have no place at the Conference. The Nationalist Muslims, in the first place, are not the insignificant lot that Shafi Daudis and Shafaat Ahmads would have the world believe with the assistance of Anglo-Indian journals. Even Mr. Shaukat Ali would not hesitate to admit that, with a few unfortunate exceptions, the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party of to-day is the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee of their palmy days. Muslim Nationalism is now a force to reckon with.

Secondly, the Communalists condemn themselves, perhaps to the extreme, if complacent amusement of their bureaucratic and Anglo-Indian friends, out of their own mouths. They attended the last Round Table Conference, which was officially called not to settle the communal, but the Indian, question, without the Congress, the only organisation that counts in this country. Then again, while they know and admit the strength of the Congress their sense of political honesty did not lead them to protest against the representation of acknowledged minorities like the Liberals, the non-Brahmins and Anglo-Indians. But their attitude, betraying as it does, a lack both of consistency and intellectual integrity, is quite intelligible. Their instinct of self-preservation compels them to thrust Separate Electorate down the throat of their community, whatever the consequence to the victim. And they know that the Nationalist Muslim will have nothing to do with a dangerous poison. What is, however, really surprising is the reported attitude of the Government. Press reports indicate that the Viceroy has surrendered to the clamour of the Communalists, and that care will be taken to keep the Round Table Conference free of Nationalist Muslim representation. This, we say, is surprising not because we have forgotten how Separate Electorate—but not majority—has been all but officially promised. We still remember Lord Irwin's farewell "sympathy" for Musalmans. But to sympathise with one point—even to be hostile to the other—is one thing. To deprive the latter deliberately, for the simple reason that it is unwelcome, of every chance of making itself felt against the opposite view, is something quite different. It means throwing away the thin and delicate decency that has so far cloaked official pretensions. It means that the Viceroy and his Government, aided and abetted by the British Government, have rushed into the ring to fight on behalf of Separate Electorates. This would be an unabashed and open challenge to all principles of fair play.

OBSTRUCTION.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee, it is now definitely stated, will not issue a single united report. The differences in outlook regarding Indianisation of the Army between the British military strategists and the small number of representative Indians are so fundamental that six of the latter group have submitted notes of dissent. But attempts are being made to shield from public knowledge these notes of dissent which are expected to indicate the popular point of view regarding Indianisation. A Simla message says that a tentative compromise was suggested to the dissentients. They were asked to affix their signatures to the main report "on the understanding that their minutes of dissent would be treated as separate reports and published before the Round Table Conference simultaneously with the majority report". We hope Dr. Moonje and his colleagues will refuse to fall into this trap. They are entitled to demand that the majority report and their notes of dissent must be published as one report immediately so that the public is enabled to form its impressions about the constructive work—or otherwise—recently put in at Simla in regard to a problem in solving which this country will suffer from every kind of obstruction from vested interests. The manoeuvres to delay the publication of the report until just before the meeting of the Round Table Conference will give the opponents of genuine Indianisation, opportunity to utilise the interval in prejudicing the British public and Parliament. This can be seen in the campaign of vilification of the Indian demands now proceeding in the "Pioneer" and in the "Civil and Military Gazette". The "special representative" of the "Pioneer" despatched to his paper on July 3, a message which throws considerable light on the activities of the military strategists. Almost every demand of Srijut Sivaswami Iyer and Dr. Moonje was, it appears, ridiculed by the representatives of the Army Department on the Committee. They are accused of showing an "unreasonable attitude" because they rebutted the convenient theory of certain "Brass Hats" that India is divided into non-martial and martial races and because they insisted on Indian officers receiving in the Chetwode Scheme the same pay and the same status as British officers. Particularly in view of this campaign to prejudice the cause of genuine Indianisation the public must insist on the immediate issue for general information of the majority and minority reports.

LAND MORTGAGE CREDIT IN MYSORE.

Presiding the other day at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Sjt. Chunilal Mehta emphasised the need for bringing into existence a central land mortgage bank for the Presidency to provide for the long term credit requirements of the agricultural population. That also was the considered opinion of the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee but presumably Government were too much engrossed in other activities last year to spare time for the consideration of matter affecting the economic welfare of the rural population. It is interesting, however, to note that a central land mortgage bank of the type proposed by the Banking Committee has been started in Mysore and has already commenced work with the active sympathy and support of the State. The assistance extended by the Mysore State is very similar to that granted by the British Government to the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation that was started in England two years back. The repayment of the principal amount of the debenture bonds issued by the Bank as well as payment of interest on the same at five per cent is guaranteed by the State, the guarantee being restricted to the first ten lakhs worth of debentures floated by the bank. Pending the floatation of the debentures, Government have placed at the disposal of the bank, a sum of rupees one lakh for its immediate requirements. The State has appointed two special officers for the valuation of the properties to be mortgaged to the bank and has in addition, undertaken to bear the entire expenses of the bank for the first year and two-third of the expenses for the second year. A good beginning has also been made in the direction of constituting the local agencies, namely, the primary land mortgage societies through which the bank will finance individualy. Further developments of this scheme will be watched with interest, because it is only if some such scheme of long term finance succeeds that it will be possible to afford relief to agriculturists from the growing burden of usurious debt.

Trifles

Do you know how hard is the lot of certain persons in this country who are styled "landholders"? If your own just an acre of land, you are, of course, not a land-holder. The North India term "zamindar" is deceptive. But if you hold acres and acres of land and enjoy certain tenancy rights, including the right of evicting your tenants, you are certainly a land-holder—and you can join the Country League or any of the Landholders' Association.

* * * * *

Their woes are unbearable. These poor, oppressed landholders know not what they should do. So a Maharajadhiraj, three Rajas, a Kumar-raja and a Maharaj Kumar with a few commoners who also claim to be land-holders went up to Simla and poured out the tale of woe in the sympathetic ears of Lord Willingdon. "Won't you" they plaintively asked, "help us by not countenancing any measures calculated to deprive us of the few rights and privileges that are still left to us?"

* * * * *

They did not, apparently, specify what they had lost but His Excellency, I am glad to tell you, nobly rose to the occasion.

* * * * *

He repeated for their special benefit the formula he enunciates with charm and suavity of utterance. He was confident, he told them, that "if they all worked together in a spirit of co-operation and good-will the present difficult times would be overcome with the ultimate results of mutual benefit to Great Britain and India".

* * * * *

And he impressed upon them "the need of maintaining friendly relations with their tenants". How will this advice be regarded in the United Provinces, I wonder?

* * * * *

Reading the astrological ready-reckoner yesterday morning, I found the following prediction. "Tuesday; adverse influence of Mars; Red will be prominent". I was rather afraid of this foreboding on the eve of the Working Committee meeting!

* * * * *

I took up a copy of the "Times of India" and found it all "Red". The scaring banner headline "Red Shirt activity on Frontier" and "Indian Reds in their element" in Calcutta more than half fulfilled the prediction. Subsequently I heard that my friend Mr. Abid Ali was nearly arrested for being "red-haired"!

* * * * *

I agree with the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" in his catalogue of breaches of Truce on the part of the Red-shifts. But he has omitted a major event. A few days back, a dozen Red-shirts who had been for propaganda work crossed a river in stormy weather and found a watery grave. This is a glaring breach of Delhi Agreement!

* * * * *

Though they paid the penalty for the violation of Agreement, "breach" is writ large in their propaganda. Perhaps they might have died that their "cheap" martyrdom would capture the mind of the Frontiermen and induce them to further "anti-British activities"! Death being under suspicious circumstances, it would have been better had their bodies been sent to Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle for post-portem examination. Then Dr. Nunan would have helped in psycho-analysing the motives of the dead!

* * * * *

The Digamber Jains of Calcutta want to safeguard the right of "Munis" to move about as nature made them. Do they want this "right" to be incorporated as a fundamental right in the future Constitution? I fear it will lead to congestion of traffic!

SUBSTANCE NOT SHADOW.

THE PROBLEM OF SO-CALLED UNTOUCHABLES

(By P. R. LELE).

Writing shortly after he started on his famous march from Sabarmati to Dandi, Mahatma Gandhi explained that the Civil Disbedience movement, he was launching, was not a movement for winning independence but a movement for gaining the strength to win independence. Mahatma Gandhi has always been of opinion that Swaraj is synonymous with inter-communal amity. There was no Hindu-Muslim settlement when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Satyagraha campaign; indeed the Lahore Congress had scrapped even the Nehru Report and had resolved that the Congress would stand for an out and out national scheme of Constitutional Government. He however, found that unless some dynamic movement were launched even the communal settlement would be for ever receding, nay, even people's faith in non-violence appeared to shake. The movement was launched with the fullest consciousness of the limitations obtaining and, when Mahatma declared that he would not care to attend the Round Table Conference if he could not carry with him an agreed settlement of the communal question, he only gave expression to that consciousness. If anyone has any doubt about this, his article in the 'Young India' of 18th June ought to dispel it outright.

'CONGRESS SHOULD WAIT.'

Writing in explanation of his attitude at the Working Committee meeting and his submission to the resolution of the Working Committee against his view, Mahatma says:

"My proposition, therefore, before the Working Committee was that agreed settlement failing, the Congress should give up the hope of winning a Swaraj constitution by the way of the present Round Table Conference and should wait till all the communities were satisfied to adopt a purely national solution. The Congress could meanwhile further consolidate its position and work with greater concentration for the masses including all the communities and thus make the toilers of all the other communities regard the Congress as much theirs as the Hindus do."

BASIS OF LOVE.

If anybody except Mahatma had said it he would at once have been dubbed a coward and been described as tired of fight. When Mahatma says it, the accusers have to restrict themselves to private talk or small sectional meetings. Mahatma knows the technique and therefore the limitations of a movement of Civil Disobedience. If all communities populating India take up the call unanimously, Satyagrah has endless possibilities. Its basis is amity, truth and love, not excitement and success gained by any means. If there is not to be had the basis of love among the several communities, the national edifice cannot be safely built. The logical conclusion requires uncommon courage to express and Mahatma possesses it. What lesser men dare not say or would not be permitted by the general public to say, Mahatma dares express. "If in spite of all attempt to secure an honourable settlement of the communal question it fails, it is obvious that we should give up the attempt to secure a Swaraj Constitution at the present moment. It is better and quicker to wait till the Congress has become equally popular with the other communities." Had this warning come from anybody else, I wonder where he should have been in public life to-day. Mahatma has said it and I hope it will be properly considered and digested.

UNOSTENTATIOUS WORK.

There are those—and they are many—who identify movement with excitement and work with pyrotechnics. For them Mahatmaji has drawn the distinction between substance and shadow. The Congress, says Mahatma, "can, therefore, wait for the shadow of power, it cannot wait for the substance of freedom which the dumb millions so badly need and can understand." If we may use an expression that was current some years ago and appears to have fallen now into disuetude, Mahatma wants the constructive programme to be worked. An awakening among the masses, a knowledge among them of their true interest and ability to serve that interest are among the essentials of Purna Swaraj, according to him. The Congress must work for "a progressive improvement in the economic condition of the masses' and "must fulfil its mission of representing the starving millions by fighting for their relief."

THE SO-CALLED UNTOUCHABLES.

The most downtrodden and starving among the masses are the so-called untouchables. The omnibus term "Hindus" includes them technically but in reality they are Hindus only for disadvantages and not for advantages. I have no hesitation to say they would have been better off, had they not been lumped with caste-Hindus. To-day, indeed, it is less true of the so-called untouchables to say that they regard the Congress as theirs than of the Mahomedans. As a matter of fact, unsavoury though it be, the vast mass of untouchables come under "the other communities" in Mahatmaji's article. "If the Congress means what it says" it must actively set about to gain the confidence and love of the so-called untouchables. No exciting programme, no pyrotechnics will be of any avail in achieving this. They are neither awakened to their rights nor interests; they are far too depressed even for a full consciousness which must come before they can be expected to attempt to gain the strength to serve their interests. Far be it from me to say anything in disparagement of these wronged millions, but the facts have to be faced. They are themselves disorganised and disrupted but we of the Congress ought not to chide them on their differences. What caste or class is not divided? Let us not assume the identification of these unfortunate millions with the Congress and delude ourselves. Let us do solid work for securing their adherence to the Congress. They are not unpatriotic but let us not neglect them because they will not betray their Motherland.

"TAMED MY DREAMS."

IS CIVILISATION NEAR?

(By Kaniyalal H. Vakil.)

Mr. H. N. Brailsford has a memory. He remembers a London square he once lived in. He is sensitive. He deplores the disappearance, in civic life, of human values. He thinks of the plain trees as "unwordly poets of the London streets". He dreams of forests, of ever green, wide reaches of English grass, which "we natives take for granted while foreigners marvel at their colour." He is "happy with and gay with daffodils and lilac." Life has, however, tamed, as he sadly, observes, "my dreams of what is, possible in England to-day." He does "no more suppose that architecture matters to most of our countrymen than I suppose that Socialist Ministers intend to socialise the land."

Mr. Snowden's Land Tax, obviously, provoked these thoughts. But the truth and value of these thoughts go further than the Land Tax, further than Mr. Brailsford's London square. They touch, and touch as home truths, "natives" other than those in London who take for granted the beauty of their city, which "foreigners marvel at". They speak about the civilized intelligence of countrymen, other than those thought of and described by Mr. Brailsford, to whom architecture does not matter.

LESSON FROM HOLLAND.

Mr. Snowden speaks of the "harmonious planning" he observed in Holland. A street was in that country "a unit". All its lines were part of one design. Of variety and experiment there was no lack, but "the styles never clashed.". How was it, he inquires, managed? He "went about with growing bewilderment and admiration until he discovered that Holland has imposed by law an architectural censorship. Not only can the demolition or alteration of any good old building be forbidden; new building must conform to the ideal of architectural good manners."

We have no manners in art or architecture. We the citizens of the "first" city in India look on passively, while the Municipal Commissioner of the "first" city in India declares architecture to be an extravagance, while Mr. H. P. Mody humours "nationalists" while the Indian institute of Architects waits patiently and in due decorum for the removal of architectual anomalies and "cardinal blunders".

Life has tamed Mr. Brailsford's designs of "what is possible in England to-day" But he thinks of and is assured of to-morrow. He feels that civilisation is near.

Can we share his feelings of assurance for to-morrow? Is civilisation near for us? Analyse the Municipal mind for the answer.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Honour The Flag.

It is a pity that the Bombay Municipal Corporation still fails in its duty to fly the National Flag over its premises, though it should have given the lead in the matter to other cities. We earnestly hope when the question comes next before the Corporation on Monday next, that body will not again present the pitiful spectacle of flippantly discussing the merits of an obvious duty. The Tri-colour is now the generally accepted National Flag. It is a symbol of India's nationhood and of Indians' patriotism and determination to be free. The Corporation itself has witnessed many an unforgettable scene of tens of thousands of men of all classes and creeds rallying round the Flag on the Azad Maidan and of men and women struggling and suffering for the honour of the Flag. It is cussedness indeed to question the national character of the Flag. The suggestions that are being made for improving the design of the Flag in no way detract from the national character of the Tri-colour. No Indian Corporator need worry about hostility to any other Flag. We are all concerned only with Indians honouring their own flag. And that cannot possibly mean hostility to other countries or other flags.

Outrageous.

It is reported that the District Magistrate of Bangalore has prohibited under a Police Regulation the hoisting or exhibiting the National Flag from the 4th instant for a period of six months within the limits of the Bangalore City and its vicinity. If the report is true, the Magistrate's order must be condemned as an outrage on personal liberty and the honour of the Flag. The poor Magistrate seems to have been blinded by his temporary authority to the enormity of his offence. We cannot imagine any circumstances justifying in these days of peace a sweeping and arbitrary order like the one in question; just as we cannot imagine a Magistrate forbidding the display of the Union Jack merely because some people resent its display.

Welfare Of India League.

The formation of the Welfare of India League is, like that of the Citizen's Conciliation Committee, a move in the right direction. But our remarks about the Committee apply to the League also, that it will have to do a great deal more to show any tangible results and that bodies like it will be judged by the earnestness of their workers and the efficacy of their methods of work rather than by the eminence of the men composing such bodies or their most laudable intentions. One of the aims of the League is "to provide a common platform for those Europeans and Indians who stand for the speedy creation of a system of Government which secures for India her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth." We should have preferred the phrase "immediate creation" to "speedy creation"; though the latter is a more supple formula. Another aim is "to consider ways in which the political and economic interests of India may be furthered." We trust the League will give its whole-hearted support to the Swadeshi and prohibition programme of the Congress.

Second Thoughts.

The second thoughts of the French Government regarding the Hoover proposals are more helpful in easing the acute situation in Europe than their first. The warning from America appears to have had a salutary effect on the French chauvinists. President Hoover declared that the Moratorium covered reparations in kind and that, consequently, "a free hand cannot be given to experts in the matter." So the French Government has changed its tactics but the step it proposes to take is a step in the right direction. It is summoning an immediate conference in Paris of the signatories to the Young Plan and has in the meanwhile accepted President Hoover's view-point "with reservations." America is not a signatory to the Young Plan and can watch the deliberations of the proposed Conference with impartial interest. But she will expect that it leads to constructive proposals.

"Muslim Intelligentsia And Masses Are Behind Nationalists."

:o:

HOW COMMUNALIST TACTICS WERE COMPLETELY FOILED IN BENGAL.

DR. ANSARI INTERVIEWED.

Black Flag Demonstration Staged In Calcutta Ends In Fiasco.

Shortly after his arrival in Bombay on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, Dr. M. A. Ansari was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative.

Dr. Ansari gave his impressions of his recent tour in Eastern Bengal and emphatically declared that the vast majority of Indian Muslims were with the Nationalist Muslims.

He pointed out how communalists' attempts to break the Conference and to organise hostile demonstrations against him in Calcutta failed and repeated the declaration he made in Calcutta that ultimately the voice which will be heard will be of the Nationalist Muslims.

A CHALLENGE TO COMMUNALISTS.

"When I said in Calcutta that the Muslim intellegentsia as well as the Muslim masses were with us I was not indulging in a figure of speech. I had an occular demonstration of it before me at Faridpur and I was stating a fact.

I am prepared to challenge any of our political adversaries on that issue" declared Dr. M. A Ansari the president of the All-India Nationalists Muslim Party in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" giving impressions of his recent visit to Eastern Bengal when he presided over the momentous session of the All-Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference at Faridpur and delivered a very important speech dealing with the communal problem.

"Bengal is solidly behind us. The tremendous support that we got in that province was remarkable. It surpassed all expectations. What I saw in Bengal has filled me with hope and joy" added the Doctor.

Giving the details of the Faridpur Conference and an idea of the busy time that he had there for two days he said "there were over 200 delegates coming from the various parts of the Province. Every district of Bengal was fully represented. Almost every public worker of the community who had taken part in the Khilafat movement of 1921 the recent Civil Disobedience movement was present in the Conference. The theatre was overcrowded and we had to hold overflow meetings. There were as many as six overflow meetings and coupled with them were those arranged by the Congress and the Youth League. The Mahila Samiti, the Bar Association, The Medical Association, the Corporation and Local Boards I had the busiest time for full two days and the awakening among the people was really remarkable."

COMMUNALIST TACTICS FAIL.

Alluding to the attempts made by the communalists to break the Conference Dr. Ansari said "Days before the Conference met frantic efforts to break it down had commenced. Telegrams from Mussori and Dacca and Calcutta were sent to some suppose local supporters of the communalists to arrange things accordingly. I have myself seen those telegrams. One of them urged smashing the Conference and not to allow it to be held under any circumstances, another promised help of "men and money".

It, however, appeared from another telegram that when money was demanded by the local agents it was not sent but it was promised that it would be paid afterwards and the party to whom the telegram was addressed should spend it for the present. But although monetary help was not received in time a batch of 100 men did come to do the "heroic" duty of breaking up the Conference. The attempt, however, failed completely.

BENGAL'S RESPONSE TO NATIONALISM.

The response of the Bengal Muslims was so tremendous that thousands flocked to Faridpur from the surrounding villages and Chaudhri Alimuzzeman, the President of the Faridpur Municipal Corporation, who is by the way himself a Khan Bahadur read the Municipal address presented to me and expressed such sentiments that in my opinion even Nationalists would not have done better."

Another feature of the Conference was the part played by the volunteer corps known as "Fauje Islam". It was supposed that the organisation was opposed to Nationalist Muslims and would help in breaking up the Conference but all the volunteers of that organisation very enthusiastically participated in keeping order and helped the Conference in very possible way in collaboration with other Muslim Nationalist volunteers.

INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

But although their attempts failed at Faridpur the communalists and their henchmen in Calcutta did not seem deterred by that failure. Dr. Ansari said that in Calcutta a public meeting of Muslims was held in Haliday Park to declare that Muslims had no confidence in him and that Muslim Corporators should not support the motion to present a civic address to him. "These enthusiasts it seems", said the Doctor "visited all the Muslim members of the Calcutta Corporation and threatened them in case they supported the motion, and attended the function. But the majority of the Muslim Corporators attended the function."

FIASCO OF BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION.

Not satisfied with approaching the City Fathers they arranged for a demonstration outside the Town Hall where the function was to take place. The Peshawaris on getting scent of that move approached the leaders of the demonstrators and tried to dissuade them from that move. But their pleadings remained unheeded. Finding them not amenable to reason the Peshawaris decided to prevent them from creating mischief and quite a hundred of them lined themselves in front of the Town Hall. The black flag demonstrators on their arrival in five motor lorries found the Peshawaris present on the scene. The very sight of the Peshawaris confounded the demonstrators who left the place leaving their black flags behind them. The Peshawaris collected the banners and made a bon fire of the same.

BLOWS WHEN ARGUMENTS FAIL

"These communalists have now systematically begun to resort to "Goondaism" for lack of argument but it is gratifying to note that these reprehensible tactics prove a miserable failure whenever they are tried. It, however, shows the depth to which these people have stooped," He added.

CHALLENGE TO SHAFI DAOODI.

When asked if he would make a reply to the statement of Maulvi Shafi Daoodi, the Secretary of the so-called All-India Muslim Conference issued by him in reply to one of Dr. Ansari the Doctor dismissed the question by saying that Maulvi Shafi had shelved the real issue. "The real issue to-day is, are the Muslims prepared to sacrifice their majority in the Punjab and Bengal for Separate Electorates as the Muslim communalists have consented to do? Maulvi Shafi avoids a reply to that straight question. I know that the vast majority of Muslims is not prepared for it and prefer the solution put forward by Nationalist Muslims. I am prepared to defy one hundred Shafi Daoodis on that point. Let him get the verdict of Muslims on that issue if he dare face them" added the President of the Nationalist Muslim party.

DR. ANSARI OPTIMISTIC.

Dr. Ansari concluded his impressions with a robust note of optimism. He emphatically asserted that his visit to Bengal had convinced him that the Muslim majority was with the Nationalist Muslims. They only required more and more political education and he was fully confident that with the help of his colleagues he would be able to acheive that end in a very short time and he had not the least doubt in his mind that the voice which would ultimately prevail would of the Nationalist Muslims.

IAPCO'S FRUITALK SALINE ACHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

MORVI SATYAGRAHA GOING STRONG

4th Batch—All Arrested

BAN ON KHADI-CLAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VANKANER, July 7.

The Morvi satyagrah has not fizzled out as stated by the "Times of India". It is in full swing and will get more strength from to-morrow. A batch of 15 volunteers under Sjt. Mallabhdas of Amreli will proceed to Morvi to-morrow morning. It is said it will not submit easily and refuse to enter motor buses. Uptil now 93 volunteers in four batches have gone to Morvi of whom only 24 are detained.

BAN ON KHADDAR.

The fourth batch of 16 volunteers went to Morvi on Monday morning. The Police Superintendent told them not to enter the town but the volunteers refused to obey and all were arrested and it is believed taken to an unknown destination. It is understood, in Morvi, people clad in white khadi are not allowed to approauh the station limits so that they can not see how volunteers are molested.

FASTING FOR RELEASE.

Sjts. Jamnadas Devachand and Shantilal Dayashanker were released from Nava Dela after fifteen days. They asked to be tried by any court and fasted until they were released. Volunteers from all parts of Kathiawar are pouring in.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR!

Sequel To Alleged Police Harassment

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, July 6.

During an interview with a press reporter Mr. Baxi asked for the correct report about the Maharaja's interview with Sjt. Fulchand. The representative said the report was published after inquiries in authentic quarters Sjt. Baxi said none but the police authorities deal with Sjt. Fulchand and volunteers and that only "Saurashtra" has been banned from July.

The representative interviewed Dharamshi in hospital who said he was greatly harassed by police hence he on the terrace of the police station cut his throat with a razor and remained bleeding for three hours and came downstairs at twelve noon. His father corroborated Dharmshi's statement. The representative then visited the police station and saw the place where Dharmshi was found unconscious Mr. Baxi could not satisfy the representative when asked how Dharamsi after three hours' bleeding could descend the spiral shaped iron staircase which has no railing.

The representative then visited Sjt. Narbheram Vanechand Parekh who said looking to the excitement the Mahajan decided on the hartal. Champaklal was not present during the hartal. He never saw Champaklal about his work. He did not know if Champaklal ever excited the mob and youths or boys during his work.

The representative then went with Mr. Baxi to interview Amratben Hirji Mistry's wife, who said the police asked for the flag but she could not, in her husbands absence give it to them. The police also asked Shantilal to remove the flag who on refusal was arrested. Amritben was arrested and the police kept a secret wateh on all entrances to her house. Mr. Baxi said all this was incorrect. The representative was taken by motor to the station and was not allowed free movement in Morvi.

LIBERAL FEDERATION.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON JULY 31.

BOMBAY, July 7.

The Thirteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay, on three days, from Friday the 31st July to Sunday the 2nd August, with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, M.L.C., as President.

The main purpose of this session of the Liberal Federation is to review the results of the Round Table Conference in the light of recent happenings in the country and put forth the considered views of the Party on the several aspects of the constitution which is now being evolved through the joint efforts of all parties concerned.

Liberal Associations and Leagues in the country are requested to take early steps to elect their delegates and forward their lists before the 24th of July. All inquiries may be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Federation at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji, the anti-Separationist leader of Burma, and a member of the delegation that waited on the Viceroy regarding the future of that troubled province.

"AMBEDKAR GO BACK"

Untouchables' Plain-Speaking To Depressed Classes' Leader.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

Dr. Ambedkar paid a visit to this place on Sunday last and looked into the working of the boarding for untouchables which received a grant from Government. Some youths of the untouchable classes went to the station platform with black flags and made a demonstration crying out "Ambedkar Go Back" and they were dispersed by the police who made some use of lathis also. Mr. Ambedkar visited the boarding house and delivered a lecture in the Premabhai Hall in which he advised untouchable youths to look to education as the first step towards progress. The untouchables assembled in the meeting told him in plain terms that they looked up to Mahatma Gandhi as their greatest benefactor and that they were sure that their interests would best be looked after by the Congress. Mr. Ambedkar in his speech declared that he himself looked up to Mahatma Gandhi with respect although he differed from him in politics. He found however that Ahmedabad is not a fit place for his propaganda and left here the same evening.

SARDAR'S ADVICE TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai performed the ceremony of unfurling the national flag in the Muskati cloth market on Wednesday last. He came specially for the purpose from Bardoli and performed the ceremony at 8 a.m. In his speech he said that he was glad to be assured that the Mahajan had passed a resolution not to deal in foreign cloth or yarn and confine their trade to cloth produced in India. He expressed his satisfaction for the services rendered by the Mahajan in the past and expressed the hope that the merchants would not lag behind in serving the country whenever necessary in future. He also pointed out that the unfurling of the national flog involved a heavy responsibility on the Mahajan and they should look to it that they did not allow the national honour to suffer in any way.

Principal Shirras has been in correspondence with Mahatmaji in connection with some students who have been refused admission to the Gujarat College. The number of these students has come down to five and the Principal is particularly angry with them for the part they played in college strikes and the Civil Disobedience movement.

Mahatmaji however has taken up the question seriously and what comes out of it remains to be seen.

Carry Message Of Swadeshi Into The Villages.

MR. PANTULU'S APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 5.

The Swadeshi Industrial exhibition organised under the auspices of the Rural Reconstruction Training Centre at Rajahmundry was opened yesterday evening, Saturday 4th June, by Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu. Dr. P. Gurumurti, the President of the Ramadas Co-operative Training Institute to which the Rural School is attached, presided over the function.

Mr. Ramadas Pantulu in the course of his speech said that India which was self-contained in regard to the supply of the needs of her vast population a century ago, was now dependent on foreign countries for almost every article of domestic use. This complete economic conquest of India, particularly rural India, was far more responsible for the appalling poverty of the masses, staggering unemployment, and deterioration of agricultural and industrial efficiency, than even the political conquest of India. Every foreign institution in India aimed at the consolidation of the gains of this economic grip.

Proceeding, Mr. Ramadas Pantulu said that a process of mental reconstruction of the people was absolutely necessary for the success of any scheme of economic reconstruction of India. People had almost forgotten that the extensive use of foreign articles meant the unemployment and starvation of millions of their countrymen. What was wanted was, therefore, a vivid realisation of the evils of dependence on foreign markets to the satisfaction of the necessaries of even our simple lives.

The exhibition served the extremely useful purpose of demonstrating that this country even now could produce almost everything required in daily life. If there was a determination on the people's part to use only Swadeshi articles and not to touch foreign articles then India could be reconquered by us economically and political power would not be long in following the economic power. Mr. Pantulu appealed to the Rural Reconstruction workers to carry the message of Swadeshi into the villages, bring about a mental metamorphosis in the masses and thus secure the economic freedom of Rural India. He then declared the Exhibition open.

Mr. N. Satyanarayana in a neat little speech announced that the exhibition was a permanent one and that they would try to popularise the Swadeshi articles in every possible way. With a vote of thanks by Dr. P. Gurumurti to Mr. Ramadas Pantulu and others the function came to a close at 7 p.m.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW ECHO

Conduct Of Court Clerks And Sepoys

SESSIONS JUDGE'S INQUIRY RESULT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 6.

It will be recalled that before the Martial Law was proclaimed at Sholapur, last year some hooligans in their momentary frenzy had set the District Court buildings on fire. In his judgment, Mr. Wadia, the Special Judge, who tried the court arson case, had passed some remarks against the conduct of the court clerks and sepoys who were present in the court buildings when they were set fire to but are said to have not helped the police during the investigation of the said case. The Government, therefore, ordered a departmental inquiry into the alleged conduct of these clerks and sepoys numbering in all 21. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Hulkoti, the District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur and none except the pleaders engaged by the accused persons was allowed to attend the hearing. Before the inquiry was finished 10 of the accused persons had tendered their resignations. Out of the remaining, 8 are now honourably acquitted, 2 are ordered to lose their two years' further increment and one is to compulsorily retire from service by the end of this month.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEBTS FOR A YEAR.

:o:

Accepted In Principle By All Important Creditor Govts., Says Hoover

FRANCE SUMMONS YOUNG PLAN SIGNATORIES IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 7.

Washington.—**"I am glad to announce that the American proposal for one year's postponement of all inter-Governmental debts and reparations has now been accepted in principle by all important creditor Governments".**

This is the historic statement of President Hoover marking the successful outcome of to-day's Franco-American conversations at Paris.

President Hoover has pointed out that the terms of acceptance by the French Government are subject to approval by other interested Powers for whom the United States naturally cannot speak.

ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT.

President Hoover added that the Congress was still to approve of the Franco-American agreement, but he had received many assurances of support from both the Houses, irrespective of political affiliations. He repeated that one of the causes of world's depression was the burdens and fears of competitive armaments, costs of which far exceeded inter-Governmental debts. Notes would be sent to the interested Powers dealing with the moratorium.

FRANCE SUMMONS IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that France is summoning an immediate conference in Paris of the Young Plan signatories, and meanwhile accepts President Hoover's view-point with reservation that technical points should be satisfactorily settled.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ITALIAN EXCESSES IN TRIPOLI.

Muslims' Boycott Campaign.

(BY A MUSLIM).

Although the Italian Consul stationed at Simla has contradicted the reports published in the Indian press about the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated by the Italian on the Arabs of Tripoli, yet the Arabic papers of Egypt, Syria and Algeria are full of ghastly stories about the treatment meted out by the Italians to the Arab population of Tripoli. The very facts that Muslim deputations from Syria and Egyptian has been refused permission by the Italian Government to proceed to Tripoli to inquire into the reports papers of Algeria and Morocco of excess and that several Arabic which gave publicity to these stories, have been suppressed by the French Government, an ally of Italy, are an eloquent commentary on the Italian Consul's contradiction. If it is a fact that peace reigns in Tripoli, that the Arabs are satisfied with Mussolini's rule and that nothing unusual has taken place there, then why is it that permission was refused to the Muslim deputations from Arabic-speaking countries?

Those people who have carefully studied recent history, will agree with me that the Italian "occupation" of Tripoli some 21 years ago, was really speaking an act of spolitation committed with the silent consent of the rest of Christian Europe. The very landing of Italian forces on the coast of Tripoli in 1911 was marked by a massacre of innocent Arabs, an act which finds no parallel in the history of the 20th century civilisation. In this connection it may be remembered that the Arabs have been constantly fighting against the Italians ever since the final "occupation" of Tripoli by Italy in 1912. They have, as, I learn from the Arabic papers, submitted an appeal to the League of Nations and have asked for protection against the Italian authorities. But there is very little hope that the case of the Arabs will be considered favourably there. However, so far as the Indian Mussalmans are concerned their course of action is clear. They have resorted to the weapon of boycott in sympathy with their co-relioginists in Tripoli. But the Indian Mussalmans should bear it in mind that although the boycott of one single country is an easy affair, yet this should be pushed forward with the same zeal and enthusiasm which characterised the Civil Disobedience campaign. The Italian imports in the year 1930-31 were worth over two crores of rupees. I am collecting figures showing the different articles imported by Italy in order to facilitate the Indian Mussalmans in their work of pushing forward the boycott movement and they will be published at an early Date.

GOVT. & MEDICAL COLLEGE FEES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for the following lines:—

Some months back the University of Bombay passed a resolution to the effect that final year Medical Students should pay the hospital fees only viz., Rs. 16 for keeping a term—and not the college fees viz., Rs. 75 as till then practised. The resolution was to be formally sanctioned by the Government. The sanction I understand, is a formality only and therefore the then Dean Dr. Nagir (of the Grant Medical College) put up a notice to the effect that students should pay Rs. 16 only as term fees. This notice he had to withdraw later for reasons unknown to the students. He then notified that the sanction was pending and that [illegible] probably the Government sanction the proposition. till to-day, the proposal is [illegible] under consideration of the Government! The poor students to pay till then Rs' 75 p[illegible] unnecessarily!

Will the authorities please explain?—Yours

A [illegible]

AKOLA HINDU MAH[illegible] SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July [illegible]

The dates fixed for the Hindu Sabha session are 8th and 9th August. Mr. C. Vijayaraghawacharya assures the Reception Committee to try his best to do justice at this very critical period in the history and says he will spare no troubles to discharge his onerous duties.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra V. Mahajani is elected Chairman, as Sjt. Madhawrao Aney informed the Committee that he could not continue as Chairman.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL AND FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Operators Awaiting Bureau's Acreage Estimates

Bombay, July 7.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton futures market responded to the weakness exhibited by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. Prices opened at a decline of 20 points. In view of the Bureau reports operators were quiet pending developments about Paris negotiations. Prices fluctuated irregularly and finally closed at a decline of 20 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 10.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 21 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 21 points down at 9.95c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 8 points. There was some Continental selling which was of no weight. The market closed weak at a decline of 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.53d. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures lost 12 points and Egyptian prices declined 23 to 9 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 13 to 1 point.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

Apart from polities, favourable aspects of crop condition is restraining consumers at higher prices. Garside estimates acreage at 41,304,000 acres and Fossicks Bureau 41 Million acres; should the Government report to-morrow confirm a reduction in acreage around 11 per cent, we think it would be discounted at present prices. The weather continues favourable and unless the crop suffers a serious set-back during the critical months ahead we do not think it likely trade will follow any further advance as Southern hedge selling is anticipated on bulges. Pending the acreage report and crop developments we prefer to keep even on the market with a view to buying on good set-backs.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has been in moderate request this week on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange; in the Futures section, with the trade reluctant to follow the recent advance in prices in view of the continued bearish statistical situation, the market has more or less been of a professional character, there being a general disposition to await the issue of the United States Government Bureau report, to be published on Friday, July 8.

In the Egyptian section, price movements have mostly been under the control of American Futures.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH & YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: Although a fair volume of enquiry has been coming to hand, offers mainly continue to be below workable limits; the turnover therefore, shows very little expansion. Demand from India is still at a low ebb, while trade with China has mostly been confined to moderate parcels of fancies. Reports from the Near East, however, are more encouraging, with Egypt on the whole doing a shade more business.

YARNS: Enquiries for yarns have been fairly general and, although unevenly distributed, some transactions of moderate importance have transpired.

In the Egyptian section a rather better demand has been in evidence, though export trade continues to be disappointing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 10.36—15.

Lowest 10.18—33.

New York December Highest 10.59.

(1.27 p.m.) lowest 10.42 (2.45 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable Dated 6th instant (5-12 p m.) from their Liverpool friends. Messrs. Raynolds and Gibsan:—

"Rrecommend profit-taking "round 5½ October. Unless crop accounts deteriorate considerably we look for some reaction."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

"General rains Eastern Belt, Central Belt, Arkansas. More rain expected."

"Think market will go lower temporarily."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the folowing cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Market awaiting Government acreage report. Private estimate about 10 per cent. reduction. Weather continue generally favourable.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. B. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Beneficial rains East of Mississippi. Crop accounts generally favourable. Market is inclined to await further developments."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cabled:—

10.40 a.m. "Market weak in consequence of rumoured bitch in Paris Negotiations."

8.53 p. m.:—"Market influenced by changing political rumours, but hopes still entertained agreement Paris."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11.14 a. m.:—Scattred long liquidation in the Liverpool market. Weather is favourable.

12.37 p. m.:—Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Weather cooler.

Reuter's Cable:—New York Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and favourable weather.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.68; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 199-- equal to 4.51. Difference 117 points equal to Rs. 52.

New York May (Close) 11.00 equal to 5.50; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 199/- equal to 4.51; Difference 99 points equal to Rs. 44.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool Close) Oct. 54, May 36 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 6.	
July	9.97—.20
October	10.22—.22
December	10.52—.21
January	10.66—.20
March	10.82—.21
May	11.00—.23
Middling Spot	10.15 .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 6.	
July	9.95—.21
October	10.27—.23
Middling Spot	9.95—.21

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York, July 6.	
October	10.28
January	Unquoted
March	10.78
New York. Noon Call	
October	10.27
January	10.61
March	10.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 6.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.	Opening	Closing
July	5.37	5.33—.12
August		5.36—.12
September		5.38—.12
October	5.45	5.41—.12
November		5.44—.12
December		5.47—.12
January	5.55	5.50—.12
February		5.54—.12
March	5.64	5.59—.12
April		5.63—.12
May	5.70	5.67—.12
June		5.70—.12
July		5.73—.12
Middling Spot		5.53—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 6.	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6.	
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.45
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.60
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.75
Oomra Good	3.88
Oomra Fully Good	4.03
Oomra Fine	4.18
Bengal Good	3.73
Bengal Fully Good	3.83
Bengal Fine	3.93
Scinde Fully Good	3.83
Scinde Fine	3.93
Scinde Superfine	4.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, July 6.	
July	8.18
September	8.34
October	8.34
November	8.39
January	8.53
March	8.68
May	8.81
F.G.F., Spot	8.45

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 September.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 71 5/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 17/32 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 13/16 7th Inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.85 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.08 6th inhst.
London/Italy 92.95 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4.4.10 3/4 4th inst. £4.4.10 3/4 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 11/16 4th inst. 13 9/16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 11/16 4th inst. 13 9/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 4th inst. 29 5/8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 7/8 p.c. 4th inst. 1 7/8 p.c. 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/8 p.c. 4th inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 6th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 4 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 7.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61-4.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82-4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-8.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70-12.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69-12

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69-12.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/10.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement **3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-4-0.**

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-2-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 Months Discounts 1 7/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/4 p.c.
One month 4 1/4 p.c.
Three months 4 1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate—6 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date		
6-7-31	8834000	8611000
Receipts Yesterday		
6-7-31	2000	4000
Exports to date		
6-7-31	6694000	6699000
Stock at Ports		
3-7-31	2991000	1623000
Stock Interior Towns		
3-7-31	878000	643000
Stock Liverpool		
3-7-31	1026000	837000
Visible Supply		
3-7-31	5680000	3246000
Quantity in Sight		
3-7-31	13032000	13852000
Quantity out of Sight		
3-7-31	10420000	12337000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 7.

Following a decline of 22 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 201/- for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 199/4 on long liquidation before the American Bureau Report due here tomorrow night. At this level favourable news from Paris influenced sudden buying and prices advanced to Rs. 202/12. There was renewed selling at this level and prices eased off to Rs. 201

Liverpool was due to open at a rise of 1 point but it opened firm at a rise of 8 points. Our market quickly responded to this news and prices advanced to Rs. 203/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Highest Rs. 204/- Lowest Rs. 199/4.	
Broach A/M.	188
Broach J/A.	203/8
Oomra July	172/8
Oomra D/J.	175
Bengal July	147
Bengal D/J.	151

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, July 7.	
Bengal	149 D/J.
Bengal	145 July.
Broach	201 A/M.
Broach	185 J/A.
Umra	172 D/J.
Umra	168 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	157	153	149	145
Sind	155	151	147	143
Rajputana	156	152	148	144
Broach	195	191	187	183
P. A.	203	199	195	191
K. V.	197	193	189	185
Dholera	191	187	183	179
Kalajin	197	193	189	185
Cutch	203	199	195	191
Surat	255	251	247	243
Rajpipla	255	251	247	243
Navsari	275	271	267	263
Umra No. 3	181	177	173	169 —
C. P. No 1	191	187	183	174 —
C. P. No. 2	184	180	176	172

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.		
July	140.20	—2.10
Oct.	136.60	—1.60
Jan.	136.30	—1.30

READY COTTON SALES.

51 G. G. Kesha & Co. Latur 151.
100 Petit Mill Badarpur 187.
126 G. G. Kesha & Co. Manavadar 187.
37 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shirpur 172 1/2.
162 Breul & Co. Dhamangaon 177.
88 Breul & Co. Shegaon 178.
80 Ralli Bros. Banusa 173 1/2.
200 Gokaldas Dossa Broach 190.
235 Ralli Bros. Arvi 170.
78 Ralli Bros. Banusa 173 1/2.
109 Toyomankwa Dhamangaon 176.
150 Volkart Bros. Venchhiya 183.
120 Toyomankwa Ujjain 10 off to Broach.
175 Bombay & Co. Muthia 161.
100 Bussan & Co. Dhulia 170.

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, July 7.	
Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hinght Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine.	180
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	173
Amraoti Fine	173
Khamgaon Akola Fine	172
Mulkapur Fine	1668
Khandesh Fine	168
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	175
Sailu F.G.G.S.	165
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	170
Indore/Ujjain Fine	175
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	185
Compta Good	220
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 7. In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	403	321,703
Central India	655	330,087
Barsi and Nagar	339	165,819
Hyderabad-Gaorani	69	84,289
Berar	26	580,380
Central Provinces		368,282
Total Oomras	1492	1,350,560
Dholera	2,088	264,504
N.-W. Provinces	79	90,327
Rajputana	99	50,123
Sind-Punjab		118,607
Broach	18	298,330
Coompta and Dharwar	811	80854
Westerns-Northerns	233	40,088
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		38,654
Persian		452
American		125,326
Egyptian and African	1,477	293,652
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		378
Total	6 297	3,251,879

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 2nd July. This year
Europe	455	552,479
Japan and China	4,290	1,568,803
Coast Ports		21,712
Up-country by Rail		196,549
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		72,909
Total	4,745	2,412,452

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Reflections On To-day's Bureau Report.

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON ENTERING INTO A "CROP SCARE PERIOD".

CESSATION OF SELLING PRESSURE.

The first estimate of the area of cotton in cultivation for the year 1931-32, will be published to-day (Wednesday) by the Government Agricultural Bureau of the United States. Private estimates so far issued range from a reduction of 10 to 11 per cent. This is the avergae opinion, and if the Bureau report does not support the popular view, prices will fluctuate to the extent of the average estimate either side.

If the Government estimate falls in the line with the popular ideas, the most important question will be the size of the crop. It is not the acreage alone which produces the crop, but weather conditions and weevil damage have much to do with the size of the crop. The state of weather during the later half of July and August generally determines the size of the crop.

Briefly the situation as it stands to-day is that we have a reduction in the area to the extent of 10 to 11 per cent, and sales of fertilizers are down by 25 per cent. The yield per acre has much bearing on the use of fertilizers. The crop outlook on the whole upto now, is satisfactory. In some spotted areas there is need for rains, and plants are rather small. There are complaints about weevil in Texas and the crop is rather backward in Oklahoma.

"CROP SCARE PERIOD"

With the above state of affairs, we now enter the period what is commonly known as "a period of crop scares." In some of part years the best outlook had been marred in the following ten weeks and vice-versa. If, however, supposing we have normal weather conditions what will the total crop be?

In the season 1927-28, we had an acreage of 40,138,000 and the crop produced was 1,27,83,000 bales, giving an yield of 154 lbs. per acre.

In the season 1924-25, we had an acreage of 4,13,62,000, and the crop amounted to 1,36,00,000 bales, giving an yield of 157 lbs. per acre.

PROSPECTS OF THIS YEAR'S CROP

As against the above two seasons, this year owing to abnormal trade depression and low prices of cotton, there is less use of fertilizers and this is bound to tell ultimately on the yield. However, with favourable weather, the general idea will lean on larger crop estimates; but if weather becomes unfavourable, the crop will be on the defensive. If the crop deteriorates we have also to look to the quality of cotton. Thus weather becomes the most important factor from now, and it will guide the course of cotton prices.

The moratorium declared for the payments of War debts has considerably removed the prevailing uneasiness, and while some are counting on a gradual recovery in trade conditions, it seems that there will not be any important selling pressure before the next crop begins to move.

Thus, there are chances in favour of a gradual improvement in the prices of cotton, and if weather becomes unfavourable we shall not be surprised to see sharp advances.

The Bureau report appears to be one day's wonder, and will crystalize ideas about the area under cotton.

A RECORD OF ACREAGES

Acreage in past seasons was as under:—

1919-20....35,133,000.
1920-21....37,043,000.
1921-22....31,678,000.
1922-23....34,016,000.
1923-24....37,420,000.
1924-25....42,641,000.
1925-26....43,030,000.
1926-27....48,730,000.
1927-28....42,683,000.
1928-29....46,946,000.
1929-30....48,457,000.
1930-31....45,815,000.
1931-32.... ?

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 7.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s. 4/0 1/4d. down 3/8d.
October s. 4/3 1/2d. down 1/2d.
Dec. s. 4/5 5/8d. down 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

July dol. 55-3/8 down 1/2.
Sept. dol. 56 down 1-1/8.
Decr. dol. 60-1/2 down 7/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

July £9-12-6 unchanged.
Market Quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Aug. 11.90 down 40.
Sep. 12.10 down 35.
Market barely steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July/Aug. Sh. 17/4 1/2d. down 4-1/2d.
Sept./Dec. Sh. 17/10 1/2d. down 3d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sep. 134 down 1.
Dec. 141 down 2.
Mar. 146 down 2.
Market Barely Steady.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago.)

"Prices declined on favourable weather liquidation and bearish visible. Closed easy."

WHEAT: (London)

"Business has been only on a restricted scale and prices have been tending lower, mainly owing to bearish crop reports."

LINSEED (London)

"Business has been active and prices dearer, more especially today, owing to strong Argentine options."

LINSEED OIL: (London)

"Prices firmed up in sympathy with the above commodity, but the demand has mostly been of a speculative nature."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 7.	Bales.
Khandeish	403
Central India	655
Barsi-Nugger	339
Hyderabad-Gaorani	69
Berar	26
Dhollera	2,088
N.-W. Provinces	79
Rajputana	99
Broach	18
Compta-Dharwar	811
Westerns-Northerns	233
Egyptians	1,477
Cotton	6,297
	Cwts.
Wheat	21,287
Linseed	6,092
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	185
Gingellyseeds	1,019
Poppyseeds	200
Groundnuts	22,479
Castorseeds	15,421
Rice	667
Myrabollams	966
Cottonseeds	1,162
Mowraseeds	148
Gram	4,616
Joowar	4,128
Barley	204
Bajree	2,080
	Tons.
Coal	1,040

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 7.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	6
Silver Ready	44	4	0
Silver 1st Settlement	44	4	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	12	0

BANKING.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Subs, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

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HOW OUR MILLS CONSUME INDIAN COTTON?

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in Mills in India:—(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During May 1931	During May 1930
British India	165,136	172,704
Indian States	28,467	27,937
India Total	193,603	200,641
	Since 1st September 1930	During corresponding period 1929.
British India	1,445,020	1,583,259
Indian States	249,751	233,823
India Total	1,694,771	1,817,08[illegible]

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A SURVEY OF CHINESE POLITICAL SITUATION.

—:o:—

Chiang Kai Shek's Forcible Methods Disliked

SHANGHAI, May 21.

The political situation has developed on the surface signs of possible trouble for the Government at Nanking in the next two or three months, but it would be foolish to give too free rein to the pessimists who affect to believe that another civil war is in the offing. The situation does not seem at the moment to be in any way beyond the control of General Chiang Kai-shek, and the success which he recorded last year, first by suppressing the northern rebellion and secondly by producing the Young Marshal of Mukden, Marshal Charg Ssueh-liang at the Plenary Session of the Central Kuomintang in November, still holds good. It will be remembered that General Chiang Kai-shek at that Plenary Session promised to produce a provisional constitution at the People's Convention to be summoned this month. Well, he has produced a constitution and the Convention has duly been summoned. To say that the delegates are completely representative of China would be ignoring the facts. The Kuomintang policy is in the ascendant and it does not permit of any opposition party. Therefore the delegates from all parts of China would naturally be more or less of one complexion and General Chiang Kai-shek's opponents in describing the Convention as a packed assemblage are probably correct. The fact remains that the Convention has met and is sitting. It has produced delegates from Tibet, from Mongolia, rom Manchura from Canton, and this delegates will go back to their respective homes after having seen in being at Nanking a very well organised assembly of people. Nanking is very proud of itself and while a good many schemes are more on paper than in actuality, the impression, which a visitor obtains is not unfavourable to a young Government which is wrestling with as complicated a problem as could well be imagined. At the same time, this apparent unanimity has not been easily achieved.

Within the Kuomintang Party there is a section, which has strongly resented General Chiang Kai-shek's forcible methods. He has had occasion to rebuke the local branches of the Kuomintang for domineering over the local officials, and it has been the criticism that his so-called Provisional Constitution was nothing more than an instrument intended to legalise his past acts of autocracy and give him a further lease of autocratic rule for the future. The chief leader of the opposition, within the Kuomintang party was Mr. Hu Han-mih, a veteran politician from Canton with whom General Chiang Kai-shek had been at variance in the early days. Mr. Hu Han-min's position as President of the Legislative Yuan gave him considerable authority, although that body is not as powerful as the Central Political Council, which actually directs the executive Government. But General Chiang Kai-shek did not take participate action, until he found that Mr. Hu Han-min's party was definitely hampering his plans for the holding of the Convention. The recalcitrant colleague, made the rift obvious to the public by dint of certain speeches in which he violently attacked certain foreign Powers for their treatment of overseas Chinese, thus complicating the work of the Foreign Ministry at Nanking, which has been engaged in delicate negotiations on the subject of extraterritoriality. Not that this trouble Dr. C. T. Wang very much, because he himself has shown that diplomatic reticence is not a quality to which he attached over-abundant importance. More serious, perhaps, was Mr. Hu Han-min's advocacy of a Silver Loan from America to China, because Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, has definitely repudiated any such device for adjusting the present exchange position. Eventually General Chiang Kai-shek took action. Mr. Hu Han-min was forced to resign and certain restrictions were placed on his movements. In point of fact he was given to understand that he could not leave Nanking, and if it were said that he were a detenu it would probably be describing the situation accurately.

POSSIBLE WAR.

About ten days before the Convention assembled a further complication occurred in the reported flight from Canton of the Nanking Government's nominee appointed to take charge of the province of Kuangtung and the emergence of supporters of Mr. Hu Han-min as definite rebels to the Government. For a few days there was talk of a possible outbreak of war, but General Chiang Kai-shek displayed considerable coolness and, moreover, fortune was kind to him. Although it had been suggested that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang might make the journey to Nanking for the People's Convention, it was thought that he would be unable to do so owing to the fact that the situation in the North had not been too happy because of the difficulty of carrying out disbandment in Shansi. However, probably without knowing of the trouble in Canton, the young Marshal flew from Tientsin to Nanking and his presence at the Convention was a very strong bull point on the side of the National Government. General Chiang Kai-shek in his policy with the North had already shown a disposition to recognise the virtues of loose control. In other words, so long as the nominal authority of the Government at Nanking is recognised he is not disposed to stand upon punctitios likely to disgrunt e local independence. He applied this very salutary policy to Canton, pointed out that Kuangtung had been virtually independent for months, and by declaring that he was ready to be impeached for his crimes against the Government he threw on his opponents the task of making the peace, with the result that in the course of a week the Canton movement collapsed into apparent insignificance and it is now completely overshadowed by the success achieved in holding the People's Convention.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

Meanwhile, negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality have been proceeding. At this moment it is not possible to say exactly how they stand. There has been a definite interruption, which has been described in some quarters as a breakdown, but all the Powers are in theoretical touch with the Chinese Government on the subject. For the purposes of the People's Convention the Foreign Minister and also General Chiang Kai-shek have had to make rather lurid announcements regarding extraterritoriality, but it is probable that when the Convention is over and the matter is again accessible to a Court of Diplomacy, the negotiations may be brought successfully to an agreed settlement. It must not be thought from this that the foreigners are in any way happy over the idea of abolition. There is no need to go further than the speeches of members of the Chinese Government to establish the fact that the administration of the law in this country is still liable to interference from the Executive, and although the Provisional Constitution has definitely put on record the rights of the people as against the Government, there are still no means of enforcing those rights because the Courts are likely to remain, completely under the thumb of the Executive. Moreover, there is always a danger of arousing popular hostility to foreigners and this may develop at any time into a situation, which the Government might find it difficult to justify. Nevertheless, the Powers have agreed that extraterritoriality shall go, and as the provision of safeguards has been recognised as an essential factor in abolition, it is probably that the eventual solution may not be so difficult to work as some observers would think. It should be emphasised here that extraterritoriality itself does not and cannot protect foreigners against outrages. What it does do definitely is to ensure that where foreigners are accused of offences against the law they are tried under a code and by judges commanding their confidence. There has been so much written on the subject in China that it is quite a commo place to find a foreigne, definitely believing that extraterritoriality has some special virtue of active protection against interference with his liberty. It does actually prevent him from being made the subject of illegal demands at the hands of the Executive, but here again the position has been very much altered owing to the gradual development of the administrative machinery of the Government.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT QUESTION.

Arising out of this question is the position of Shanghai itself. On this Mr. Justices Feetham has issued the first instalment of his Report, which has attracted great interest. It is a fascinating document describing the working of a seventy-seven year old constitution, which has to-day to serve a Settlement grown from a foreign and Chinese population of 2.200 degrees and 90,000 to one of 26,965 and 971,397 in an area trebling itself in the process. To give the stranger the history of Shanghai in a nutshell is difficult. Mr. Justice Feetham has compressed it most cleverly within a chapter of a less than 40 pages. Briefly, it may be stated that the Settlement was originally a strip of land given to the British merchants trading in China because of the undesirability, from the point of view of the Government of China of permitting foreigners to wander indiscriminately over the face of the country. Later on a similar strip of land was given to the French and Americans. The French maintain theirs as a Concession, but the Americans, and British amalgamated, thus bringing the International Settlement, as it is now known, into existence. That is a very crude desoription, but it is good enough for the purpose of this article. A foreign enclave has thus been created, governed under a constitution with the Land Regulations, which are obviously unsuited in modern needs, although the elasticity of them has been remarkable in the circumstances and their operation has been rendered easy by the commonsense and practical outlook of the business men who from time to time have composed the Council. But the international position is complicated. The soil on which the Settlement rests is Chinese soil and the Chinese Government maintain that their sovereignty will eventually have to be completely restored. On the other hand, it is in this part of China the one place where Chinese merchants feel that they can live in security, so that if the amour propre of the Chinese National Government can be satisfied and at the same time the security of the Settlement be unimpaired, an ideal solution can be achieved. The trouble is, as the last Pacific Conference discovered, there is on the one hand an inability on the part of the foreigner and, indeed, the non-political Chinese resident in the Settlement to face with equanimity a relaxation of the present control, and on the other hand the refusal to admit publicly that transfer to the Chinese Government must be gradual. In a sense the problem is closely allied with that of extraterritoriality, for of course Shanghai has its own law courts, although the Chinese courts, under an agreement made last year, are actually now in operation. But the Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their own nationals, assuming they belong to countries possessing extraterritorial rights. The Shanghai Municipal Council, which is the governing body of this International Settlement, decided to obtain outside opinion on the whole position. Mr. Justice Feetham was asked to come here last year and investigate. He is known to you as a jurist of outstanding ability, independence, and sound judgment. He has not disclosed the trend of his recommendations, which will be published early in June, but his Report sets out the actual facts of the position with clear impartiality and courage. It may be briefly stated that it lays great emphasis on the need for security of the Settlement. The progress of the Settlement in its present state can only be secured if the authority of the law is upheld, and as no one who makes even the most casual study of Chinese affairs can assert that the authority of the law is upheld in China proper to a degree held to be requisite in Western countries, it is obvious that the task of reconciling prudence with recognition of Chinese sovereignty is a most difficult one.

It will naturally be asked, what will happen to Mr. Justice Feetham's Report? It is in a curious position because the Chinese Government may be expected to repudiate it entirely as it has not been prepared under its aegis. The Diplomatic Body, which is the name given to the composite wisdom of the representatives of the foreign Powers, have no direct interest in it, although it is understood that the invitation to Mr. Justice Feetham had the general approval of at least the chief Powers concerned. The Shanghai Municipal Council have no actual power to implement any recommendations made, if those recommendations affect the Chinese Government, and as the position of Shanghai is theoretically in dispute, the most that can be said of the Feetham Report is that it will remain an outstanding authoritative document which, though not officially the basis of any eventual settlement, must almost inevitably be taken fully into account when framing such a settlement. The Chinese view has not been completely disclosed, but it is clear that one of the criticisms that will be made is that Mr. Justice Feetham has not officially examined the matter from the point of view of Chinese Ministers and his review of the problem has been too heavily tinged with Shanghai's prejudices. The impartial observer will hardly endorse this view because of Mr. Justice Feetham's known power of self-detachment, but it is plainly one which a politician would naturally put forward.—"Hindu."

LATE DR. WALTER WALSH

"Passionate Advocate Of Gandhi's Cause"

AMERICAN JOURNAL'S TRIBUTE.

"Unity" Chicago, writes:—

"Unity mourns its beloved friend and editorial correspondent, Dr. Walter Walsh, dead in London on May 20th last. Dr. Walsh was as thoroughgoing a radical as we ever knew. Born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1875, he fought his way through the tangled jungle of theological orthodoxy, and as founder and leader of the Free Religious Movement in London became one of the outstanding religious liberals of his time. In politics he was an early member of the Independent Labour Party, and in these later years was active as a "left-wing" opponent of the Mac Donald leadership. His greatest testing-time came in the War when, an ardent pacifist, he found himself one of that little group of heroic Britishers who refused to bow the knee to Mars. An ardent comrade of the late E. D. Morel, Dr. Walsh was denounced, vilified, mobbed, but never altered his position or compromised his conviction. With British imperialism, of course, he had not the slightest sympathy. In recent years he was a passionate advocate of Gandhi's cause, and on the eve of the recent Round Table Conference attracted wide attention by an open letter to the Prime Minister on behalf of a free India. In appearance, Dr. Walsh was of the rugged prophetic type. His speech, beautifully colored by his wide acquaintanceship with literature, was invariably "Yea, yea," and "Nay." There was no weakness in this man, no concession to anything which to him was wicked. But, like all such heroic men, he was infinitely tender, the soul of grace and courtesy, and in much of his thought and practise a true mystic. Dr. Walsh's contributions to "Unity" were frequent, and always among the most valuable material in our columns. Freedom, brotherhood, peace—these were his watchwords. He lived, as he died, a forerunner of the better day to come."

1931-Buick

Addition of two new four-passenger convertible coupes to the 1931 line of Buick Straight Eights has just been announced by Mr G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India, Ltd.

The new body types are offered in two different series, one on the 114-inch wheelbase, the lowest priced series in the Buick line, and the other on the 132-inch wheelbase. These additions bring the number of models in the Buick line to twenty-two, providing a large range of models in a medium priced car.

The convertible coupe offers an unusual combination of smartness and utility. With the top raised it becomes a comfortable closed coupe. With the top lowered it is a racy open roadster. The folding top, which is quickly and easily operated and fully collapsible, is smartly tailored with the best grade of double texture material.

The low luxurious seats are adjustable and designed to give the maximum in driving comfort. Both the front and rear deck seats are upholstered in fine genuine leather. The rear compartment is amply large to accommodate two passengers comfortably, while a large auxilliary door is provided on the right side in both models to allow free access for the storage of baggage

Both models are finished in beautiful Duco colour combinations. The smaller model is offered in Nassau tan with a Regalis maroon moulding and gold striping; the larger convertible model offers a choice of two colour selections, one of Martinique blue with gold striping, the other finished in black with silver striping. Chrome plated top bows and slat irons, together with chrome plated coach hinges complete the custom finished appearance of these two models.

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SURE CURE FOR MALARIA
TAKEN WHEN FEVER IS LOW

"HARROWING CONDITIONS OF INDIAN WORKERS"

Bradley Explains Connection With All-India Trade Union Congress.

MEERUT, July 4.

Resuming his statement before Sessions Judge, Mr. Bradley said, "The prosecution have tendered in a speech which I am alleged to have made before the strikers in connection with the Bombay Textile strike of 1928. In this speech, while speaking of the harrowing conditions of poverty and penury of the Indian workers, I am reported to have said that 'the owners, or the rich who are foisting these conditions upon the workers must be first thrown into the sea.' "

Mr. Bradley said he could "justify the spirit of the remark by giving facts and figures of the conditions of the working class in India in the various industries." Basing himself on official as well as Trade Union publications, he referred to the conditions of life of the workers of various grades in the Textiles, Jute, Railways, Docks, Tea Gardens, and so on.

PURCELL-HALLSWORTH REPORT QUOTED.

Speaking about the condition of the workers on the Assam Tea Plantations, he quoted the testimony of the report of the British T. U. delegates (Purcell and Hallsworth). "It is very interesting," he said, "to contrast this remark with what the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour, said at a dinner given in London by the Indian Tea Association. Mr. Whitley declared amid enthusiastic applause from the Tea garden capitalists that about 600,000 workers from the 'delightful garden province of Assam, have saved sufficient money to leave the gardens, take up government land and become independent cultivators of their own. The tea garden capitalists were obviously much impressed by the work Mr. Whitley had been doing on the Indian Labour Commission!"

EXPLAINS CONNECTION WITH A. I. T. U. C.

Continuing his statement, Mr. Bradley explained his connection with the All-India Trade Union Congress. The first session of the Congress which he attended was in November 1927 in Cawnpore. He said, "As a Trade Unionist, as a member of one of the largest and oldest Trade Union in England, viz. the Amalgamated Engineers Union and as a Communist, he was anxious to get into touch with the Indian Trade Union movement, asd to see how the Indian T. U. C. functioned. The Congress was attended by Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth—fraternal delegates from the British T. U. C whose job it was to link up the Indian Trade Union movement with the International Trade Union Federation of Amsterdam and make India safe for British Imperialism and save it from the R. I. L. U. and the revolution. The All-Russian Trade Union Council had also named a delegation to attend this congress, but unlike Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth the British Government thought it would be better to refuse to allow these delegates to travel to India."

He pointed that "the year 1927 saw the beginning of that capitalist offensive which culminated in the biggest wave of strikes (in 1928) ever witnessed in the history of Indian labour movement."

Mr. Bradley had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

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BLINDED ITALIAN DRIVES "BY INSTINCT"

Sir Henry Birkin, with his eight-cylinder Alfa-Romeo—a British driver in an Italian car—had the most brilliant triumph of his career in the Irish Free State Grand Prix here yesterday, (June 10) writes the "News Chronicle" Motoring Correspondent after a thrilling duel with Cavalier Campari, the great Italian driver, in a Maserati.

For an hour a thunderstorm raged, the rain making it difficult to see more than 40 yards ahead, but Birken, driving alone in a car which seven days ago was an engineless chassis, frequently reached a speed of 115 miles an hour.

The official results and times were:

(1) Sir Henry Birkin (Alfa-Romeo). Time: 3 hours 21 min. 31 sec. Average speed 88.8 m.p.h.

(2) Cav. Campari (Maserati, Italian). Time: 3 hours 24 min. 22 sec. Average speed 82.56 m.p.h.

(3) Mr. Brian E. Lewis (Talbot, British). Time: 3 hours 24 min. 31 sec. Average speed 79.92 m.p.h.

DANGEROUS CORNERS.

The speed from start to end was remarkable. The first 50 miles on the four-and-a-quarter-mile Phoenix Park course, with three dangerous corners in each lap, was done at an average of 85 m.p.h.

For lap after lap Birkin, who was led by Campari and Eyston (Maserati), drove through a mud spray and stones thrown up by the cars in front of him, yet gaining a fifth and sometimes three-fifths of a second.

After 100 miles came the storm, with lightning, a deluge of rain and thunder, but still the crowd, which numbered 100,000, clung to the rails in their excitement.

MISSING DEATH BY INCHES.

Almost together at this point Campari and Birkin took corner after coroner—skidding, wobbling a little, running on to the grass banks, missing by inches railway sleeper fences built to protect spectators, then steadying themselves.

At 120 miles the strain of weather and speed told on Campari for a few seconds. It was enough for Birkin to flash by him, and in the next 25 miles he went on gaining seconds. Then came the final drama of the race.

THE ITALIAN BLINDED.

Campari's goggles were hit by a stone thrown up by a car in front.

It smashed one of the glasses. Campari jerked his hand to his night eyes, swerved almost hitting a sandbag barrier, steadied the car in time, and, with slackening speed, drove with one hand to the pit, where he arrived with blood streaming down his cheek.

The car was given over to a substitute driver.

PILOTING BY INSTINCT.

Ordered to hospital, Campari refused to go, although his eyeball had been cut by a glass spinter. He insisted on driving again, and, blinded in one eye, with heavy rain still falling, he gave a wonderful display for 20 miles, almost piloting the car by instinct.

Birkin, however, had now gained an invincible lead and the race was won.

The first British car was the Talbot driven by Brian Lewis. Driving a finely judged race, doing nothing spectacular, he covered 275 miles. He had to travel under his handicap without once coming into the replenishment pit. To average almost 80 m.p.h. and get within three minutes of Birkin's Alfa-Romeo was a splendid feat.

JACK JOHNSON IN TRAINING

Staging A Come Back.

Very shortly Jack Johnson, former heavy weight champion of the world, will enter the prize ring in New Orleans, at the age of 53, to prove a point about which he has very deep convictions.

This pont, as expressed to Dixon Stewart, staff correspondent for "United Press," is that to-day's crop of heavy weight boxers is the decadent result of big purses, meddlesome athletic commissioners and laziness.

Johnson, who has been in training for two months and has chipped fifty pounds off his huge frame, plans to show up some of "the flukes and overgrown clowns" who are attracting public attention now.

SHOWING UP.

To Mr. Stewart, the former champion said:

Old time fighters always talk about the good old days. I'm going to do more than talk. I'm going to stage a comeback and show up present day fighters.

"Jack Sharkey is the best of the poor lot, and he's getting the run-around. He's the only one who has everything necessary—boxing skill, hitting power, defence, infighting abiliti, and a willingness to take punishment.

"Schmeling is a fluke champion ready to be knocked out by the first second-rater he meets. Stribling is nothing but a wrestler who knows enough not to meet Sharkey. Tuffy Griffiths' has gone as far a he'll ever get."

As for Dempsey, who wrested the crown from Johnson's conqueror. Jess Williard, Johnson concedes he was "a good puncher" but argues that Dempsey "had things handed to him on a silver platter.

"He was never a good fighter," Jack said, "I'll always believe I could have whipped him if we had met while both of us were in our prime. And I know I could beat him now—and will be able to as long as I'm able to lift a glove.

HARD LIFE.

"Prizefighting used to be a hard life," Johnson continued. "A man had to keep in trim. Now with the money they get for their bouts—too much money— they get rich quick. And they get lazy. None of them really trains.

"Boxing commissions have done more harm than good Most of their rulings are silly. We used to have boxing instead of rules

"The New York commission looks at the heavyweight title as a commercial asset that can be handed over to their friends as a reward. Instead of trying to find a real champion after Tunney retired; they ran a joke elimination contest and because they needed a titleholder to attract big purses, they made Schmeling champion. And that mixed things up more than ever.

"Boxing is in a terrible state when a man like Carnera can be considered leading contender. He's never beaten a first rate fighter, and he has been beaten by a fourth rater, Meloney. Now he is named as opponent for the winner of the Schmeling Sharkey championship fight

"In the good old days, we had to beat all the good contenders before we got a chance at the titleholder."

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GAS TESTS ON SOLDIERS!

Women's Protest

EVERY WOMAN "A CONCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR."

A protest against poison gas experiments on young soldiers was made yesterday at the Women's Co-operative Guild Congress at Cheltenham.

Mrs. Rawlins (Southchurch) spoke of a poison gas factory at Porton, Wiltshire, and added: "I have been told that at this factory not only are horses used for experimental purposes, but young soldiers are persuaded by extra pay to submit to experiment.

"I believe they receive ten shillings a day for their services. This is a scandalous thing and ought never to be allowed."

Another delegate told the Congress that an Army friend of hers said that in his regiment a call was made for volunteers to go into hospitals to be tested as to the result of poison gases. He volunteered because it meant extra pay and leave.

A resolution requesting the Government to push forward negotiations for world disarmament and for the abolition of poisonous gases was carried.

"CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION."

According to one delegate, women had become less antagonistic to the conscientious objector.

"In 1914," she said, "there were many women who had a very different view about conscientious objectors. Now every woman ought to be a conscientious objector herself."

One woman was overcome with emotion when speaking on this subject and burst into tears. She was assisted from the platform.

A Stockton delegate, who declared that she was "a woman without a country," pleaded for the right of a woman to retain her British nationality after marriage to an alien.

"I was married to a Swede who died three years ago," she said. "He had lived in this country since he was nine and had lost his own citizenship. Now I have no nationality at all. I am denied the vote for which we women fought. I am denied the rights of citizenship, but, thank God, I belong to the national movement which makes all women equal."—"News Chronicle."

BULLETIN No. 4. Juvenol Nagar, 8th July, 1931.

Applause comes unsought from those who know what to applaud. "BABY'S JUVENOL" has been applauded by doctors and parents alike

BRITISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

What It Did In The Great War.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Friday, 17th April, 1931, at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2. Lord Lamington (Vice-President and Chairman) presided.

The Accounts (audited by Messrs. Feasey, Hull and Hornsby, Chartered Accountants) are before the meeting, and will be circulated. Messrs. Feasey, Hull and Hornsby have offered to render us the same service for the coming year, and their offer has been accepted.

During the year the Society sent further relief to the Moslems in Palestine, and Miss Frances Newton, (whose name is held in high honour throughout that country) organised the Relief Work. She reports that the total number of loaves distributed at Safad during the three months, January to April, the Society's kitchen remained open, was 38,436 and about 40,000 mouths were fed. This was carried out under the supervision of Mrs. Semple and her sister, "who gave unstinted service." The Society is indebted to the Rev. S. H. Semple for the free use of the College premises, (the property of the Church of Scotland) and the use of all needful utensils.

AT HEBRON.

At Hebron 200 to 300 of the very poorest were assisted. Relief work was started at the beginning of March 1930 in bitterly cold weather, the Committee consisting of the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Nixon (Government Welfare Inspector) and Mr. Tamari. Most of the recipients were widows. The villagers walked from six to 30 miles for succour. Their relief cards were their most prized possessions; a cripple came many miles to report the loss of his card. 72 families in Hebron and 42 from surrounding villages were assisted.

To assist the homeless and destitute Moslems of Ceylon, during the period of distress occasioned by severe floods, the Society cabled funds for relief. The Moslems of Ceylon, through the Moslem Missionary Society, acknowledged this in highy appreciative terms in the Press and by letter.

The Society has also assisted sick and destitute Moslems in London.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

It may be interesting to review some of the past activities of the Society. It was established in the year 1911 for the relief of sick, wounded in time of war, and other suffering and distressed Moslems, by His Highness the Aga Khan and the late Syed Ameer Ali, who filled the Chair actively until his death. Mr. A. S. M. Anik was appointed Honorary Treasurer, a post which he continues to hold. Moslems and English men and women co-operated in the work of mercy.

The Society was incorporated under the Companies' Act 1908-1917 on March 27th, 1928 and the present registered office is Windsor House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.I. The total amount collected and distributed by the Society since inauguration amounts to £63,917 19s. 3d. It should be pointed out that the British Red Crescent Society does not issue appeals unless there is urgent need to relieve distress among Moslems.

The Society sent Hospital Units to Tripoli, comprising doctors, nurses, and orderlies, under the supervision of Captain C. F. Dixon-Johnson, and Dr. E. H. Griffin, M.C., D.S.O., who rendered valuable services during the Tripolitan, Balkan and Great Wars.

TURKISH TROOPS.

In 1912 and 1913 the Balkan Wars caused great suffering and distress, and the Society sent to Constantinople two hospitals with a large staff of doctors, men and lady nurses, to minister to the needs of the sick and wounded. During this terrible period the relief work of the Society extended over a large area. In addition to the hospitals, which were functioning at the rear of the Turkish troops, the Society established an industry for the women and children under the care of Sister Wheatley, who had gone out with the first contingent of doctors. Large sums were distributed through Sister Augustine at Salonika, providing food and raiment to the starving people in her area of work.

The Bulgarian Government finding itself unable to attend to the needs of the Turkish prisoners in their hands, the Society sent two units to Sofia, one of which rushed to Adrianople, when it was captured by the Bulgarians, with food and medicaments. During the Great War the Society did most important relief work, among other things supplying a motor ambulance for the Indian soldiers. After the Armistice a hundred thousand refugees congregated in and about Constantinople, and the Society established a soup kitchen which functioned for nine months, and relieved 7,000 people daily. It also helped the people who had fled into the interior of Anatolia after the massacre by the Greeks in Smyrna. Up to the close of 1923 the Society assisted Mustapha Kemal Pasha's Infant Welfare Association.

In the Autumn of 1924 the Society received an appeal from friends in Tangier regarding the distress in the International Zone among the Moorish women and children who had fled from their homes to escape Spanish bombs. In consequence of the extension of the bombing operations the number of the refugees swelled to over 6,000. The Society sent help during and after hostilities to aid these sufferers. In 1926 the Society sent funds to relieve the distress of refugees who reached Albania in a condition of great destitution.

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Shorten the period of weakness — start to-day on the short cut to Health and Strength with a course of

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKaga Maru	5860	1 July	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 25 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
asu kuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kebe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 7.
Garbeta, Tornson, Bassein.
Gierfels, Heckel, Hamburg.
Fager, Bradol, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.
Noumburg, Alberur, Hamburg.
Sumatra, Maru, Shinmura, Kobe.
Hilda, Tarabochia, Kobe.
Chybassa, Grahm, Karachi.
Gairsoppa, Brooks, Karachi.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

LOADING.

July 7.
Steamer India for Genoa.

S.S. Garbeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer, Garbeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Gierfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd., steamer Gierfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Fager:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Fager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Noumburg:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Noumburg, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra Maru:—The O. S. K. Steamer Sumatra Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hilda:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Hilda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chybassa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, July 7.
1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 11-7, M M & Co.
4 India, Genoa, 17-7, L T & M Co.
5 Naumburg, Hamburg, 7-7, Volkart Bros.
6 Kaga Maru, Kobe, 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Wellington, Karachi 11-7, K Nixon & Co.
8 Mundra, L London, 12-7, M M & Co.
9, Gelenfels, Karachi, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.
10 Karoa, N F, N F, M M & Co.
11 Kondekerk, Karachi, 7-7, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Sumatra Maru, Japan, 8-7, O S Kaisha.
13 Kenya, Durban, 15-7, M M & Co.
14, Hilda Colombo 1-7, L. T & M Co.
15 Genova, Genova 14-7, L T & M. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Garbeta, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
3 Baroda, Busrah, 8-7 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 10-7, M M & Co.
7 Jalavijaya, Karachi, 8-7, Scindia S N Co.
9 Gairsoppa, Karachi 7-7 M. M and Co.
10|11 Chyebassa, Karachi, 9-7, M. M & Co.
12|13 Mupura, Calcutta, 10-7, M. M & Co.
15 Strudsholar Bhavnagar 8-7 National S S Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Sophie Marie, M'Coast 8-7 Merchant S N Co.
B Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 7-7, L. Naranji & Co.
D|E Jalvihar, Rangoon, N F Scindia S N Co.
F Alavi Jeddah N F T Morrison & Co.
G Janaki, M. Coast 8-7, Malabor. S. S. Co.
K Varela, Busrah, 17-7 M M & Co.
L Barpeta, P Gulf, 15-7, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nurbadda. 18-7-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 G T Co.
Circassia. 5-7-31. Graham T Co.
Clan Keith, 8-7-31, J F Co.
Walton 17-7-31 K N Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-7-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-7-31, J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 20-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenereffa 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Sonnenfels, 6-1-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels, 13-7-31, L Eowards Ltd.
Barenfels, 20-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Yeslkerk, 27-7-31 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Fusiyama 11-7-331 L T Co.
Cracovia 1-7-31, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha,
Argun Maru, 10-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 10/7/31, P and O S N Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Kondekerk, 6-7-31, L Edwards. Ltd.
FOR GENEVA.
Genca, 14-7-31, M Italiana.
India 17-7-31 M. Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, N F N F Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya 15-7-31 M M and Co.
Karoa N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna, 10-7-31, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Cunara, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalabala, N F S S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalavijaya, NF, M M & Co
City of Wellington, 9-7-31, K N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR BHAVNAGAR.
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind, P & O S N Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Konderberh, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENEVA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
India 17-7-31 M. Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya M M & Co.
Karoa M M & Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Garada, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Canara M M & Co.
Hatkhoia M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalabala, S S N Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Wellington, K N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR BARYKOH.
Fager F F Campbell & Co.
FOR BHAVNAGAR.
Gharinda, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna M M &Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Chyebassa, 6-7-31.
Vasna, 6-7-31.
Boats of s.s. Kanpura, 6-7-31.
Dayavati, 6-7-31.
Mundra, 6-7-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 7.

S.S. Kaiser-I Hind for London:—6 bdle Woollen carpets B. Mehdo; 1 bdle wollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd; 7 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 24 bales animal skin M. Mahmad Ali and Co.; 10 bales animal skin A. Azidi; 1 bdle wollen carpets Cox & Kings Ltd., 19 bales woollen carpets A. K. Aghajanoff; 5 bales animal skin A. Dadabhai and Co; 3 bales animal skin A. W. G. Huseinzadah; 1040 cwt. graundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co

For Marseilles:—175 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Istambul for Port Said:—200 cwt. Henna powder M M and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets A. W G Husseinzadah; 70 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejli.

S.S. Mundra for London:—2050 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Tracero and Sons; 5 bales cotton carpets R. Meherally and Son; 375 cwt. mowrah oil cakes A. Sawa and Co.

S.S. Naumburg for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly V. P. Maskat; 19 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. India for Marseilles:—4000 cwt. groundnut seed and 500 cwt. groundnuts Birla Bros.

For Genca:—4000 cwt. groundnut seed and 2000 cwt. linseed Birla Bros.

S.S. Gen va for Genoa:—87 bales silk waste Goris Ltd; 1700 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Textile products, Ltd.

S.S. Fager for Boston:—15 bales animal skin S M H Kaderbux; 38 bales animal skin Shamji Mol.

For Philadelphia:—28 bales animal skin D. M. Allahbux.

S.S. Kagamaru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.; 64 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaishaw.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Yokahama:— 50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagosaki:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaihi:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 7.

City of Wellington, Agents K. Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—72 cases iron ware; 42 cases glassware; 40 cases milk; 25 cases bath bricks; 300 cases glycerine; 17 cases cotton yarn; 93 cases goods; 97 cases bobbins; 130 cases tyres covers; 111 cases beer; 80 cases salt; 400 cases china clay; 80 cases lead; 110 cases cycle rims; 50 cases topeoca flour; 344 cases cisterns; 50 cases whisky; 270 cases machinery; 2735 cases soap; 498 case E'ware; 28 cases paper; 30 cases indigo grams; 752 drums paint; 150 drms marine pitch; 47 tins dyes; 570 tins lub oil; 131 tins grease; 388 bdle steel keys; 50 bdle ridging; 310 bdle shuts; 184 bdle revets; 150 bdle steel; 110 bdle plates; 459 bdle bars; 1853 tins chemicals; 699 bdle cement sheets.

From Manchester:—86 cases cattons; 144 cases yarn; 69 cases piece goods; 273 cases machinery; 67 cases brush making fibre; 182 cases flanges; 25 cases sapphies; 34 cases cotton rope.

From Glasgow:—71 cases cottonthread; 53 cases machinery; 36 cases valves; 590 cases beer; 1008 cases whisky; 50 cases stout; 380 cases ale; 2042 plates shelter; 15014 pees fire bricks; 95 bdle steel justs; 54 bdle steel plates; 49 bdle steel flats; 50 cases safety fase; 100 cases fire clay; 160 bdle steel shuts; 700 cases phenoid; 249 bdle steel bars; 60 dms. lead; 160 dms. paint.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

Companions Escape

LAHORE, July 7.

The story of a battle between a party of police and a gang of dacoits reached here early this morning from Mogha. On receipt of information that a gang of dacoits were attempting a dacoity at Lanchiana village, Mr. Sardarilal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mogha, with a post of police force proceeded to the village and surrounded the place where the dacoits were hiding. The police party exchanged shots with the dacoits for nearly four hours and shot dead a notorious dacoit named Sunder who was wanted in two murder cases and 15 dacoities. Sunder's companions escaped leaving behind them double-barrelled guns and 18 live cartridges.—A. P.

Amusements.

COMMENCING FROM NEXT SATURDAY—11th JULY
FIRST INDIAN-TALKIE WITH SOCIETY LADIES
PARAMOUNT FILMS PRESENT
Miss ENAKCHI RAMARAU of "SHIRAZ" "LIGHT of ASIA" and "VASANTSENA" fame, Mrs. KHOTE, Susheela, Arundati with Jal Khambatta and Waman Talpade
THRILLING AERO DASH WITH THE TRAPPED
RAGING AUTO RUSH WITH THE TRAPPED
IN "TRAPPED"
A TALKIE, SINGING & DANCING SOCIAL PRODUCTION
Directed by: MR. M. BHAVNANI. With EXCELLENT SINGING by MASTER VASANT
FAMOUS SONGSTER AND MISS ENAKCHI'S CLASSICAL-DANCES
WITH HEART-RENDING STORY of HUMAN-WOLVES RUINING AN INNOCENT MAN AND "TRAPPED" AN HELPLESS WOMAN BUT RESCUED BY "THE MAN" AT THE CALL OF LOVE PURE & DIVINE
BOOK SEATS IN ADVANCE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM CORNER NEAR CHURCH

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Talking Comedy Riot
AROUND THE CORNER
featuring
GEORGE SIDNEY & C. MURRAY
of "Cohen & Kelly's Fame.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Truth about Second Marriages
LILA LEE & CONRAD NAGEL
IN
"SECOND WIFE"
All-Talking Dramatic Sensation

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
IN
"THE FLAME OF LOVE"
All-Talking, Singing Picture

INJURED PERSON SUCCUMBS

Coroner Adjourns Inquest

Out of the four persons injured in the fracas at Kamatipura on Monday night, Amra Nathu, a Hindu died in the J. J. Hospital. The other three are still lying in a precarious condition.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Amra when his father Nathu Ganpat identified the body, and said that the deceased left the house after dinner. At 10 p.m. he heard that the deceased was stabbed. He went to the J. J. Hospital where he saw his son dead. The Coroner adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make enquiries.

Keralites' Reception To Sjt. Keleppan.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Sjt. Keleppan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee is arriving in Bombay today (Tuesday) by the Madras Express to attend the Working Committee meeting by special invitation from the President. All Bombay Keralites are requester to be present at the Victoria Terminus at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.) sharp to receive him.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Mr. P. B. Lele, B.A., LL.B. writes:

When I wrote my article on Fundamental Rights published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 2nd July, I had not the full text of the resolution on this subject as amended by the Sub-Committee. It is published at length in the issue of the "Chronicle" dated 4th instant and I have to make a few consequential amendments in my article. The main argument of my article is not at all affected but since there has been a renumbering of the clauses I have to give a new grouping thereof under the two groups A and B that I have mentioned in my article and also a little different wording following the amendments made by the sub-committee in the declaratory clause of the Karachi Congress Resolution. According to me the clause ought to read:—

The Swaraj Constitution shall provide for the fundamental rights and duties enumerated under Group A and should enable the Swaraj Government to provide for the economic, social and administrative reforms enumerated under Group B.

Group A to be composed of the seventeen clauses placed by the sub-committee under the head "Fundamental Rights and Duties," six clauses placed under the head "Labour" and clauses 15, 16 and 17 placed under the head "Economic and Social Programme."

Group B to be composed of clauses 7 to 11 placed under the head "Taxation and Expenditure" and clauses 12, 13, 14 and 18 under the head "Economic and Social programme."

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10.
THE YEAR'S BIG FUN MAKER
VIRTUOUS HUSBAND
WITH
ELLIOT NUGENT—BETTY COMPSON
JEAN ARTHUR
A CARL LAEMMLE ALL TALKING SUPER
He Didn't Drink—He Didn't Smoke—He Didn't Gamble—BUT! you'll be Surprised when you see "VIRTUOUS HUSBAND".
Also
TWO REEL TALKING COMEDY—PATHE SOUND GAZETTE.

SATURDAY NEXT
Make a date with
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
ZASU PITTS
CONRAD NAGEL
SIDNEY FOX
BETTE DAVIS
in
BAD SISTER
A story of a girl who wanted everything.
And
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
Also
ROYAL ASCOT
At
PATHE CINEMA

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
"4 DEVILS"
WITH
JANET GAYNOR
NEXT SATURDAY.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
"THE LOVE PARADE"

OWING TO HEAVY PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
Continues one Week more
(FOURTH WEEK).
Imperial Movietone's Master Picture.
DAULAT-KA-NASHA"
(or MONEY)
ALL TALKING, SINGING & DANCING PICTURE.
Featuring Miss ZILOO & Mr. KHALIL.
LAST WEEK! — LAST CHANCE!!
DAILY Three Shows at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING — NEXT — WEEK: Krishnatone's Talking Pictures, "THE LOVE"

The Famous Astrologer
Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 5. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

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Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1931

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

"Derogatory To Soverignty Of Mysore"

—:o:—

BANGALORE MAGISTRATE'S BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG

Congress Volunteer Convicted For Disobeying Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

Anent the desecration of the flag staff and the destruction of the National Flag at Gandhi Sagar, Bangalore four days back, the District Magistrate, Bangalore promulgated an order under section 39 Mysore Police Regulation prohibiting hoisting Tricoloured flag in any public place in Bangalore. A notice was served on Mr. B. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, President, Bangalore City Congress Committee. The District Magistrate in his order says "whereas from credible information receive by me, I am satisfied that the erection of a flagstaff and hoisting thereon of what is known as Congress flag in any public place within the limits of Bangalore City and in the vicinity thereof, is likely to lead to disturbance of public peace and contempt of lawfully constituted authority, as such an exhibition of Congress flag may be construed by the mass of people as derogatory to the sovereignty of Maharaja of Mysore and to Mysore national flag, I, in execise of powers vested in me by Section 39 Mysore Police Regulation hereby direct that Congress flag shall not be hoisted or exhibited in any public place in Bangalore City or Bangalore taluk".

VOLUNTEER CONVICTED FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

Deep resentment is being felt throughout the city. Congressmen and others have hoisted national flag at their house tops. Mr. K T. Bashyam Iyengar and Mr. S Ramsawmi Iyengar, local Congress leaders, have gone to Bombay to confer with Mahatma Gandhi.

Sambaji a volunteer who exhibited tricoloured flag in defiance of the magisrial order was tried and convicted by the City Magistrate late yesterday evening and sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees thirty, in default, one months' simple imprisonment. Sambaji cheerfully courted imprisonment, though somebody offered to pay the fine.

Further developments regarding the Flag incident are awaited.

DINESH GUPTA HANGED

Mercy Petition To King Withheld ?

EXTRAORDINARY POLICE PRECAUTIONS

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Dinesh Gupta, the murderer of Col. Simson, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal was hanged to death at four this morning in the Alipore Central Jail. The body is being cremated in jail grounds according to H indu rites.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Extraordinary police precautions are being taken all over Calcutta since early this morning, presumably in connection with the execution of Dinesh Gupta, the accused in Col. Simpson murder case. Gurkha and armed police have been posted at almost every street crossing, while a number of flying squads with Gurkhas are patrolling different parts of the city, arrangements being stricter in Alipore where the condemned man was hanged.

The time of the execution was kept a secret, but the father, mother and relatives of Dinesh Gupta were given a special interview yesterday morning. It is understood that the mercy petition to His Majesty the King-Emperor was withheld by the Bengal Government, and telegrams were again sent to the Viceroy and the Governor by the Convict's counsel for staying the execution.—A. P.

FOREIGN RELATIONS ORDINANCE

LAHORE EDITOR IN TROUBLE

LAHORE, July 6.

Abdul Hamid, Additional District Magistrate framed charges to-day under Section 2, Foreign Relations Ordinance against Ferozchand, editor, printer and publisher of the weekly "People". The accused had published a letter entitled "Reign of Terror in Persia" in "People" dated April 12 last. Ferozchand admitted in the court that he was editor, printer and publisher of the "People" and that he edited, printed and published the alleged objectionable article. When court framed charges the accused pleaded "not guilty."—A.P.

KOVVUR RIOT.

MADRAS, July 6.

The report received by the Government regarding the rioting at Kovvur states that the news published is grossly exaggerated. The official report says that only eleven persons took active part in the rioting, one of whom died. Five persons were injured.—A. P.

FLOODS IN KASHMIR

Embankments Give Way

Srinagar Mail Service Cut Off

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, July 7.

Kashmir is again threatened with floods. Embankments at a distance of three miles from the beautiful city of Srinagar have already given way, and villages and crops are under water. The loss is estimated at thousands of rupees All engineers are keeping all night vigil. The Maharaja has been personally visiting the City oft and on. The Jhelum valley and Banihal Cart Road are blocked. Kohala bridge is in danger. Traffic is closed. Srinagar did not receive mails yesterday.

HARIKISHEN'S FATHER DEAD

Death is reported of the father of Harikishen who was executed recently. He had been keeping indifferent health since his son's execution.

COMORIN TO PESHAWAR IN A CHEVROLET PHAETON

On July), a Chevrolet Standard Phaeton, driven by Mr. L. Hudson of General Motors India Ltd. and accompanied by Mr. Harold Elmes, official representative of the Western India Automobile Association Magazine, will leave Cape Comorin on a 3,000 mile reliability run to Peshwar. Mr. Elmes will officially observe the general performance of the car and report periodically on the progress of the trip. The purpose of this run is not to break any records, but simply to prove that Chevrolet is the ideal car for the most trying conditions experienced by motorists in India.

The route to be travelled is as follows: Cape Comorin to Bombay, via Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Bangalore, Dharwar and Poona. From Bombay the car will proceed via Delhi Agra, Amritsar, Lahore and Rawalpindi to Peshawar, where the trip will end.

Effect On British Budget

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—The effect on the budget of acceptance of the President Hoover's proposal is anxiously discussed by newspapers. The Chancellor of Exchequer Mr. Snowden has already explained that by the remitting of interest on relief debts in case of certain European States and the suspending of war debt payments by Dominions, the Exchequer will suffer a loss of about eleven million pounds.—B. O. W.

BRITISH WILL COME TO AGREEMENT

They Cannot Rule India Against Her Will

MALAVIYA ON WINNING SWARAJ IN A YEAR

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

Addressing a public meeting this evening at the Congress ground, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that it was not to be supposed that the fight was finished and that they had nothing to do. There was a truce in order to negotiate peace. Mr. Gandhi would be heard in London only if the whole country was behind him. The speaker was confident that if not the whole country, the vast majority of people would come to an agreement. The poison of separate electorates was, however, created by the Government, and it should remove it. If the people could remove it without the aid of the Government, they would get the credit for it. If there was no Hindu-Muslim agreement, both stood to lose.

The country was being impoverished under the present system of administration. India was the poorest country on earth, and yet it was saddled with the costliest administration. The 18-d. ratio entailed a yearly loss of forty crores of rupees. If the fight was resumed there would be non-payment of taxes in all provinces. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had sounded a note of warning that the fight would have to be resumed. The speaker was, however, confident that the British would have to come to an agreement, as they could not rule India against her will. Their financial mal-administration could not be worse, and yet they wanted safeguards. They should give Indians the reins of administration and see how they carried on the administration. If people worked with zeal, they would get Swaraj within 12 months.

MALAVIYA LEAVING FOR BOMBAY.

Pandit Malaviya leaves to-night for Bombay.—A. P.

"WHAT TANGIBLE RESULTS FROM WHITLEY COMMISSION?"

—:o:—

"Workers' Vital Questions Ignored"

"HE HAS GIVEN A STONE FOR BREAD"

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 6.

"Judging from results, the Labour Commission has failed to justify its existence and the confidence proposed in it has been dissipated. A huge amount of the tax-payers' hard-earned money has been spent upon its labours and the undue public attention paid to it has been squandered so far as the workers real interests are concerned" declared Mr. Gopinathsingh, Vice-President, Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha and member, All-India Congress Committee in an interview to the press on the report of the Labour Commission.

NO CREDENTIALS

In his opinion the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha did well in having nothing to do with the Commission whose credentials to make recommendations for improvement of the miserable plight of the ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, ill-educated and ill-organised mass of toiling humanity were extremely doubtful. The personnel of the Commission was composed of non-labourers living on the labour of others. The real demands and grievances of workmen have been almost totally ignored while too much stress has been laid on nonessentials.

WHAT TANGIBLE RELIEF?

To-day their families are famishing, their children are uneducated they are overworked and easy prey to untold disease, the conditions of their employment, are intolerable and they are tortured by usury. What tangible relief is," he asked, "to come to them in respect of these conditions as a result of the Commissions recommendations?" he said, "I am not convinced that profit-sharing schemes are not practicable in India. The real fact is that employers do not want cuts in their luxury bills in order to give the necessaries of life to workmen. Almost every scheme calculated to improve their well-being is said to cost an enormous amount of money but if capitalists and their agents were allowed only a reasonable share in the surplus value of labourers' work, everything conceivable can be done to afford workers a bearable life without ado.

44 HOURS' WEEK

Let me make it clear that workers are in way prepared to work more than eight hours a day and 44 hours a week. The majority of workmen are usually employed as journeymen to whom a 54 hours' week always means a 60 hours' week. The proposed scheme will, at its best, mean that they will be paid for only 5-1|2 days per week. What the workers want is that Sunday's as well as other public holidays be paid for. They also demand fully paid privilege and casual leaves such as salaried men in the State or Municipal services are entitled to.

VITAL QUESTIONS IGNORED

Dealing with the problem of indebtedness, Mr. Gopinathsingh said that the Commission proposes to make workmen bad debtors who were till now honest to a fault. The workers need is that usury be controlled and that money-lenders' accounts be properly kept and audited. The commission has, in his opinion, entirely ignored the questions of maternity, leave, forced or involuntary labour, old age pensions and confiscations of wages. The problem of unemployment has been tackled most unsatisfactorily.

VICTIMISATION OF TRADE UNIONISTS

The Commission has beaten about the bush in the matter of trade unionism. There is absolutely no difficulty about registration. The chief difficulty is victimasation. If the organisers of trade unions address meetings of workmen in settlements owned by mill-owners they are prosecuted for trespass. Workers fear to join Trade Unions openly for fear of being expelled from factories and settlements. All that is needed in this connection is immunity from persecution and removal of undue restrictions on holding meetings and collection of funds in settlements owned by millowners.

ELIMINATION OF THE IDLE CLASS

Even in the matter of constitutional reforms, the Commission has entirely ignored the question of franchise. Under the present franchise it is almost impossible for workers to be represented in legislatures. They regard universal adult franchise as an absolute necessity. If any restriction is needed from their point of view it is the elimination of the idle class living on the fruits of labour of others. Concluding Mr. Gopinathsingh said that the commission has given a stone to the workers instead of bread.

CERTAIN CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS

He warned that if an industrial catastrophe was to be avoided in India, the employers and Government must be awakened in time to a sense of justice and equity. "I do not minimise but rather welcome certain constructive and useful proposals put forth by the Commission but the real problems must not be allowed to put off to a date which may prove to be too late. You have to take lessons from history and the marching times lest you find yourself in midst of ruins some day."

BRITAIN'S POPULATION OF FOUR CRORES AND A HALF

London's Population Of Over 80 Lakhs

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—The first figures of the census taken on April 26th issued by Registrar-Gene... to-day show the total population in England and Wales of 39,948,000 an increase since the last census in 1921 of 261,000. Women preponderate being 20,800,000. Density is 685 persons per square mile. The population of Scotland is 4,800,000 making a total for Great Britain of nearly 45,000,000. The census reveals the growth in the population of London which is now over eight millions with a tendency for outer suburbs to increase at the expense of the "county of London" area. With the so-called outer ring the total of London population reaches twelve million.—B. O. W.

CONGRESS' "ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES" IN RAE BARELLI

Questions In Commons

LONDON, July 6.

Col. Howard Bury asked whether Government of India were taking steps to prevent "illegal activities" of the Congress in Rae Barelli District. Mr. Benn replied he had no precise information, although he was informed recently that it was necessary to take action under ordinary law against persons encouraging non-payment of rent in some districts of the United Provinces.

Col. Howard Bury asked if Mr. Benn was aware that the Deputy Commissioner tried to prevent this, and was ordered by the Government of India to allow agitators to continue the campaign. Mr. Benn said he did not accept the statement which was not supported by any evidence in his possession.—Reuter.

DEATHS AND SUICIDE IN KANARA

Due To Poverty Of Cultivators.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 6.

Three cases of death due to poverty are reported from Sirsi and Siddapur. Two peasants were starved to death in Savalgadde Village, Sirsi Taluka, leaving two helpless children.

Narayan Subbahat of Hindalga Village, Siddapur Taluka, poisoned himself as he was unable to support a family of ten.

Council of Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee meeting yesterday in Dharwar strongly condemned the coercive measures regarding the realisation of revenue in Sirsi-Siddapur Talukas, as such measures were against the spirit of Gandhi-Irwin Pact, most cases being not contumacious.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Arrest Of Picketers In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Sind), July 6.

13 persons have been arrested in Johi, Larkhana District, in connection with picketing of foreign cloth shops on a complaint from a foreign cloth dealer. The arrested persons include the President, vice-President and the Secretary of the Dadu Congress Committee.—A. P.

NO NEED FOR SPECIAL LAWS

Judicial Officer Before Frontier Committee.

PESHAWAR, July 6.

Diametrically opposite views were expressed by two official witnesses before the Frontier Regulations Committee to-day. Mohd. Safdar Khan, Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu, said that well-known peculiar frontier conditions did not justify much less necessitate the retention of special laws which should all be repaled. Witness thought that chance should be given for ordinary law for ten years at the end of which special laws might be revived if the results proved unsatisfactory.

Witness did not admit that violent crime was more prevalent on the Frontier than in other provinces. Witness would not exempt Hindus and Sikhs from the regulations because their criminal tendencies were similar to those of Pathans. In witnesses opinion too frequent reference of cases to Jirga resulted in slackness on the part of police. In conclusion witness admitted that more frequent use of the security section of the Frontier Crimes Regulation would prevent crimes of violence. Witness would retain Section 30 of F. C. R.

Shah Singh, Judicial Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, urged the retention of special laws including whipping, due to the existence of special conditions. He favoured their application to all communities in the Province.—A. P.

CARRYING OUT R. T. C. PROPOSALS

Benn Unable To Make Statement

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—Questioned on carrying out of the Round Table Conference proposals for India Mr. Wedgewood Benn said he was in consultation with the Governments of India and Burma, but he was not yet in a position to make a statement.

In reply to another question regarding the next meeting of the Federal Structure Committee, he said that representation of Dominions was not contemplated.—B. O. W.

In his Chelmsford Club Speech, Lord Willingdon refused to recognise the several breaches of the Delhi Pact, by Provincial Governments.

IMMERSION OF TAZIAS

Cawnpore Muslims' Resolve

CAWNPORE July, 7.

In spite of all arrangements made by the authorities for the peaceful celebration of "Chhelum" and taking out and immersing "Tazias" the Moslems in a mass meeting on Monday night at the Muslim Orphanage presided over by Mr. Hidayat Hussain passed the following resolutions. Moulana Hasrat Mohani proposed and Syed Zakir Ali seconded that "this mass meeting of Cawnpore Muslims reiterates its previous resolve not to take out "Tazias", not to bury them in the present circumstances.

After this resolution was passed the President announced that those Muslims who found it difficult to keep "Tazias" in their premises were permitted to bury them.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN BARABANKI

LUCKNOW, July 6.

Several arrests under Section 107, I.P.C. were effected in Barabanki District during last week-end.—A.P.

MUSLIMS IN KASHMIR

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MAHARAJAH

NEW DELHI, July 6.

Maulana Ahmad Said, Secretary to the Jamiat-i-Ulm-i-Hind, has wired the following to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu:—"Facts regarding Kashmir Muslims as published in the press very regrettable and disappointing. The Jamiat contemplates sending a deputation to enquire and report. Hope Your Highness' Government will provide facilities for enquiry. Shall appoint date after receiving reply."—A.P.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN BARABANKI JAIL?

LUCKNOW, July 6.

An unconfirmed report from Barabanki states that some political prisoners in Barabanki Jail are on hunger-strike since Saturday last.—A.P.

SOCIAL REFORMS AMONG MEMONS

Youths Up Against The Orthodox

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 5.

A meeting of the Memon Association was held recently at this place under the presidentship of Mr. Ibrahim Currimbhai, Bar-at-Law when discussions were initiated to bring about social reform in the community. The president, in his remarks, emphasised the necessity of educating girls.

The Khoja youths are trying their best to oppose the autocracy of the orthodox and in order to gather full strength the meeting of the Kathiawar Khoja Youth Conference is postponed to August.

MIXING OF COTTON.

MADRAS, July 6.

The "Hindu's" Ooty correspondent understands that there is a proposal before the Government for legislation to prevent mixing of inferior cotton known as "pulichai" with Cambodia.—A. P.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Opposition Executive Meeting Broken Up

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Opposition group of the All-India Trade Union Congress which was to have been held this morning in the Albert Institute, was dissolved owing to a large number of men who are reported to have been armed with lathis having rushed into the hall. There was a difference of opinion between these men and the members of the Council over the legality of holding the meeting. On the refusal of the latter to dissolve it, they were threatned and chased with lathis, with the result that the meeting broke up amidst uproar. No one was hurt.—A. P.

REMOVAL OF TAZIAS IN CAWNPORE.

NO DECISION YET.

CAWNPORE, July 6.

No decision has yet been taken by the local Muslims on the removal of tazias, although the authorities have made arrangements for their removal and burial.

The question was discussed yesterday at a meeting at which the Raja of Salempur was present and discussions will be continued.—A. P.

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